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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers Decision. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Y THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

E REICHSTAG—THE LEGATION AT THE VATICAN—NO PEACE WITH ROME ON ANY TERMS.

BERLIN, December 5.—The Reichstag is to-day engaged in a discussion upon e estimates of the Foreign Office. The ntenant-deputy Windhorst spoke at ngth. He assailed the Government for pressing the legation at the Vatican, d declared that such action would not trange German Catholics from the Pope. Bismarck said that, upon reading the rt of the last debate in the Chamber, he scovered that he had expressed conciliory sentiments which he must now thdraw, because he did not desire to pose himself to the misrepresentation that e Imperial Government sought peace with me upon any terms. Germany recogzes the Pope as the head of the Catholic urch, but required no legation at the tican. If negotiations with the Pope are cessary, they can be conducted through e Ambassador to Bally. So long as the pe urges the Catholic clergy to break e laws of the States in which they live, plomatic relations between himself and rmany were useless. The Vatican deed victory for France in the late war; at could be proved. In conclusion, Bisrck said he would meet Windhorst in a cussion on this subject again in the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, December 6.—Prince Bismarck, the course of his reply to Herr Windrst, in the Reichstag, said: "I am in possession of conclusive evine that the Œcumenical Council is cut short on account of the anco-German war. The Council's votes ad have been very different had the ench been victorious. I know from the ry best sources that Napoleon was agged into the war, very much against s will, by Jesuitical influences. He ove hard to resist these influences. At e eleventh hour he determined on ace, and kept his resolution half an hour. mately he was overpowered by perns representing the Vatican."

France.

THE ASSEMBLY—EXCITING DEBATE.

PARIS, December 5.—The National Assembly has been engaged in an exciting bate the past two days on the bill supted by the Clerical deputies, for freeing e University from the control of the ate. The principal speakers were shop Dupanloup, Legitimist, and allepel Lacour, Radical deputy for uches du Rhone. Bishop Dupanloup, in e course of his remarks to-day, passionly declared that danger to society as to be apprehended from the friends of se who favored the shooting of the chbishop of Paris. This remark occaned great tumult in the Chambers.

pon the restoration of order, Challemel cour retorted upon Bishop Dupanloup a speech of great bitterness. He said he s such personalities to the judgment of nest men and those who had some red left for the dignity of the French iscopate. Upon the conclusion of the cussion the bill passed its second readg by a vote of 535 against 133.

POSED DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, December 6.—A meeting of the mbers of the Left was held to-day, at ich the expediency of immediately posing a dissolution of the Assably was discussed. The views M. Jules Favre, however, were opted as the sense of the meeting. They re to the effect that it would be best to mit a discussion of the constitutional ls first, and await the result, which was to be their defeat. Then all the fracns of the Left should unite in a vote in or of a dissolution.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—The steamp Wisconsin, from New York, has arred out.

PLYMOUTH, December 6.—The steam- Pommeranula, from New York, has rived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 5, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount open market for three months bills 3⅝@3¾ per ct., or ⅛ per ct. below the Bank of Engd rate. Consols for money 93⅝@93⅞; for unt 93⅝@93⅞. United States 6's of 1862, 103½; do 1867, 106½; do 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, New York Central, 91; Erie, 23½; Illinois Central, 90; Pittsburgh, 90; Reading, 93; Petroleum—Refined 8½@8¾.

PARIS, December 5.—Rentes 61 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 5.—United States consols, 5's, 1882, 97⅝.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—Cotton dull: middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 5,800 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork 58s. 6d@59s. 6d. Hams—sugar cured 50s. Lard 42s. Cheese 66s.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Safe-Burglary Near Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., December 5, 1874.

At an early hour this morning the office the Mingo Iron Works Company, at Min- Junction, three miles west of here, was ered by burglars, who cut a hole in the e with a chisel and sledge and put in a avy charge of powder or nitro glycerine, ich exploded with terrific force. e large safe door, weighing about hundred pounds, was hurled ough the front door of the ofe, slightning about forty feet distant. e windows were all blown out and the avy walls of the building so badly damad as to render them useless. After the plosion the burglars returned and carried off about one hundred and fifty dollars money, four watches worth two hundred llars, and some sixteen thousand dollars notes. The latter have since been found the river bank. This being pay day at works, the burglars probably expected find a large amount of money in the e. The total loss is about two thousand hundred dollars. There is no clue to burglars.

re Robbed and Burned at West Springfield, Pa.

CLEVELAND, December 6.—The store of Potter & Son, at West Springfield, Pa., s entered by burglars last night, who after wing open the safe and securing be- en five and ten thousand dollars in moand bonds, set the building on fire. The was not discovered till too late to save thing. The loss on the building and ck is twelve thousand dollars. The ck was insured for four thousand dol-

NEWS SUMMARY,

BY TELEGRAPH.

he waters of the Tiber are rising and overflow is feared.

he steamer Sarmatian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Maine.

he steamship State of Indiana, from sgow, has arrived at New York.

on. B. F. Dunkin, ex-Chief Justice of th Carolina, died at Charleston yester- y.

harlie Ross has also been found in ester, Illinois. He is held till parties Philadelphia can be heard from.

protest against the proposed reciprocitreaty with Canada is about to be issued the National Wool Growers' Associan.

he Spanish supporters of Prince Alnso, son of the ex-Queen Isabella, have de overtures in his behalf to Marshal Seo, but without success.

he number of emigrants landed at Castarden from January 1st to December of the present year; was 145,362, showa heavy decrease.

he Executive Committee of the State ange of Missouri recommends the ship- nt of grain and produce down the Mis- ippi instead of by rail eastward.

on. Dudley S. Gregory, one of the althiest citizens of New Jersey, died turday at his residence in Jersey City. was a member of Congress in 1847.

A dispatch from London says the shipners and carpenters on the Clyde have olved not to salaam to the proposed rection of wages, and a large number have uck work.

Attorney General Wilson, of Minnesota, s brought suit, on behalf of the State, ainst Charles McIlrath, late State Audi- , to recover $94,640 60, alleged to have en wrongfully withheld.

The Russian Government has sent notes various powers, inviting them to partici- te in a conference to be held in St. tersburg, to resume the discussion of e questions submitted to the Conference ely held at Brussels.

The State of Ohio has brought suit ainst Hamilton county for sixty-six usand dollars, taxes misappropriated the county and belonging to the State. petition was filed in the Common Pleas urt, at Cincinnati, by William Ampt, county prosecuting attorney, by direcn of State Auditor Williams.

The Grand Encampment of Knights mplar has decided to prescribe no radi- change in the uniform. The white ss, distinguished by baldric, plume d gauntlets now worn by the greatest mber of Templars, was confirmed as gulation, but it was agreed that what is own as the black uniform, as worn in assachusetts and Rhode Island, might ll be worn at the option of those having at style of dress in use. The next Triennial Conclave will meet in Cleveland.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Departure of Kalakaua for Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 5.—King Kalakaua and suite left for Washington this morning in a special palace car. He is accompanied by Colonel Wherry, Lieutenant Colonel Hubbard and Lieutenant Whiting, of the Benicia. Several officials and officers of the army and navy went to the ferry landing to bid him farewell. His Majesty says his visit has been most pleasant and agreeable. The military review last night in his presence was a splendid affair, and attended by about four thousand spectators.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 6, 1874.

PACIFIC MAIL TROUBLES.

The Pacific Mail dissensions continue to be the sensation in Wall street, and interviews with both Rufus Hatch and Russel Sage, which are published to-day, each accuse the other of willful lying, and being concerned in short speculations, and using their official positions to further their speculative plans. In regard to the San Francisco overdraft, Rufus Hatch said to a *Times* reporter, that it amounted, on November 18, to $87,000, but has since been considerably reduced, and was caused by the heavy purchases of coal. To the same reporter a paragraph in the forthcoming statement of the Company's affairs was exhibited, showing that the receipts from freights alone for the months of September, October and November of the present year, amounted to $2?5,000, against $33,000 for the same time last year. Messrs. Guion, Alexander and Talcott, the committee who examined the affairs of the company in September last, published a card affirming that the report then rendered was correct in every particular, except as to the taxes, which were then not required as in dispute, the company admitting their indebtedness to be $45,000, while the courts have since rendered a judgment for $132,000, which has been paid.

NEW YORK, December 6, 1874.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S FUNERAL.

The residence of Mayor Havemeyer was crowded this morning with the relatives and immediate friends to attend the private services, which were performed by Rev. Dr. Bethune, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the Presbyterian. The choir of St. Paul's Methodist Church, sang a hymn, after which Dr. Bethune delivered an address on the life of the Mayor as a public man and private citizen. Dr. Burchard also made an address on the career of the deceased.

After the services the procession formed as follows: Platoon of police; pall bearers, in three carriages; city hall employees and other city officials; the casket, borne by employees of Havemeyer's sons; guests, in fifty carriages; employees of Havemeyer's sons; platoon of police.

The procession marched to South ferry, and thence to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were interred in the family lot. During the progress of the procession the streets were thronged by thousands of spectators. It is probable that four thousand persons participated in the procession, including the Twenty-second, Seventy-first and Twenty-third regiments, and the Old Guard, the mounted police and a battalion of the fire department.

THE TONNEMEN'S STRIKE

is virtually at an end, the stevedores having come to an amicable understanding with both men and ship owners.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the order to close concert saloons and other places of amusement here to-night, they were all in full blast and were not interfered with by the police authorities. The owners of these places claim to have obtained an injunction restraining the authorities from interfering with them.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, A. M., 1874.

For the Ohio Valley, clearing and cooler weather, with north or west winds and rising barometer. For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, rain during the day, with variable winds, falling barometer and no decided change in temperature. For the Lake Region, colder and partly cloudy weather, southwest or northwest winds, slowly rising barometer, light snow near Lake Huron and rain near Lake Ontario. For the Canal Regions of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, the temperature will remain above freezing during Monday. Cautionary signals continue at New Orleans.

Midnight Bulletin.

December 6, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	29.90	42	S.	Threat'ng.
Cincinnati	29.95	40	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport	29.99	34	N. W.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	30.12	42	.....	Clear.
Fort Sully	30.29	35	N.	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.88	40	W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.97	34	N.	Threat'ng.
La Crosse	30.05	34	N.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.17	39	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	29.96	40	W.	Clear.
Memphis	29.87	44	W.	Clear.
Nashville	30.00	39	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	30.18	33	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.86	38	S. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.11	54	N. W.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.93	45	W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.11	22	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.21	59	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.21	27	N. W.	Clear.
North Platte	29.99	33	N. W.	Clear.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

COLUMBUS, December 5.—In the Senate this morning, bills were introduced to provide for the better collection of special assessments on property; also an amendment to the building and loan association law, so as to limit and restrict these associations from taking more than ten per cent. per annum in the aggregate on sums actually loaned to members, and to limit shares to $100.

HOUSE.

In the House, bills were introduced to provide for the publication of the annual financial exhibit of counties, in two newspapers of different politics in each county; to punish persons playing three-card monte and other confidence games.

CASUALTIES.

Locomotive Explosion—Fireman Killed.

COLUMBUS, December 5.—The locomotive "Leonard Case," on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, while at Delaware to-day, exploded, badly scalding Wm. Hutchins, the engineer, and instantly killing his son, who was acting as fireman.

The Religion that is Needed.

Evidently the *Christian* has seen some thing of the world, or it never could have found out so many sins that need to be preached against as it condenses in a few paragraphs. "We want a religion," it says, "that banishes small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, sand from the sugar, chicory from the coffee, alum from the bread, and water from the milk-cans. The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big strawberries on the top, and all the little ones at the bottom. It will not make customers half a pair of shoes of good leather, so that the first shall rdcound to the maker's credit, and the second to his cash. It will not put Jones's stamp on Jenkin's kid gloves; or make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston millinery shop; nor allwool delaines, and all-linen handkerchiefs be amalgamated with clandestine cotton; nor coats made of old rags pressed together be sold to an unsuspecting public for real broadcloth. It does not put bricks at $5 a thousand into chimneys in contracts to build with $7 material; nor smuggle white pine into floors that have paid for hard pine; nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join; nor make window blinds of slats that cannot stand the wind and paint that cannot stand the sun, and lastenings that may be looked at, but on no account touched. The religion that is going to sanctify the world pays its depts. It does not consider that 40 cents returned from 100 cents given is according to the Gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief."

Whose Boy is That?

He may be seen any day, in almost any part of the village; he never makes room for you on the sidewalk, looks at you sancily and swears smartly if asked anything; he is very impudent, and often vulgar, to ladies who pass; he delights in frightening and sometimes does serious injury to little boys and girls; he lounges at the street corners, and is the first arrival at a dog fight or any other sport or scrape; he crowds into the postoffice in the evening, and manipulates himself and his antics at such a rate that people having legitimate business are crowded out; he thinks himself very sharp, he is certainly very noisy; he can smoke and chew tobacco now and then, and rip out an oath most any time; we ask whose boy he is? Mother, is he yours? We think he is, for there are many good qualities in the lad, and we do not think that you know what he does on the street. Look after him, mother; keep him more at home. Train him and you will have a son to be proud of.

A Reward is Offered

for a flour that will make as much or as good bread as the great White River, for the price.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

LEGISLATIVE PROPHECIES.

Nothing to be Done with the Finances.

NO MORE TARIFF MENDING.

Bills for the Repeal of the Press Gag Law.

LITTLE HOPE FOR NEW MEXICO AND COLORADO.

General Meigs to Take an Inspecting Tour Abroad.

FINAL GUESSES AT THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1874.

Congress and the Finances.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee state that there will be no time to discuss measures looking to legislation on the finances so as to bring it in accord with some definite policy. The antagonistic theories advocated by the specie and inflation parties in the Senate are as strongly supported as last session, and the members of the committee say that there are no indications of a compromise on either side.

The Tariff.

There is no unfinished business of importance before the committee. The bill relating to duties on imports, which passed the House and was amended in the Senate, and upon which one conference failed to agree, might be called up on motion to agree to another conference, which was asked last session. It is the opinion of members of the committee that the bill will be allowed to expire, as the elements which led to its defeat (particularly the hop interest of the West, which is opposed to a reduction of the tariff on that article) will frustrate its passage. As it is not at all probable that a new bill will be introduced, it is the belief of members of the committee that the tariff question will be at rest for the remainder of this Congress, at least.

The Press Gag Law.

William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, has made a written promise to bring in a bill for the repeal of the press gag law, and it is understood that a similar bill will be introduced in the Senate. A great deal of cheap capital has been made in the so-called "Independent Press" over this law, and it is expected that when the question is up for repeal comes up, there will be some lively discussion.

What Congress Will Do.

From conversation with a large number of Senators and Representatives, the inference is that scarcely anything can be accomplished at this session beyond the passage of the appropriation bills. It is not thought that much will come of the attempt to pass the bills to make States of New Mexico and Colorado. Considerable time will be occupied over the affairs of Louisiana and Arkansas.

General Meigs to go Abroad.

It is again stated that General Meigs will go abroad on a tour of inspection of the Quartermasters' Departments in Europe, acting under orders from the Adjutant General's office. It is understood that General Ingalls will act in his stead during his absence.

Mullett's Successor.

It is learned that the delay in Mr. McArthur's acceptance of the office of Supervising Architect, tendered him, is owing to an arrangement he is endeavoring to make with the Philadelphia city government to have the superintendency of the municipal buildings turned over to his associate in business.

Consolidation of Internal Revenue Districts.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has determined to recommend a further consolidation of internal revenue districts, which will apply to all of the large cities.

Flanagan and the Texas Postmasters.

Senator Flanagan, of Texas, continues to denounce the Postmaster General for his action in regard to the Texas postmasters appointed through his influence. Mr. Flanagan says he shall ask the Senate to appoint a committee to investigate the charges against him in connection with the matter.

The Sugg Fort Claim.

It is understood that a motion will be made in the House to appoint a committee to investigate the connection of Representative Butler, of Tennessee, with the fraudulent Sugg Fort claim.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1874.

SAFE-BURGLARS SAFER YET.

The full bench of judges in this District to-day decided that the late grand jury, which indicted the alleged safe-burglars, was illegally chosen, and therefore all the indictments found by that grand jury are nullities. The matter came up on the case of Huff, found guilty of stealing a horse and carriage from the Continental Hotel in this city. His counsel appealed, and the case has been decided against the legality of the grand jury.

PRINTERS' TOURNAMENT—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The printers' tournament took place to-day, with the following result: There were eight entries in the first class, type nonpareil, time three hours. The first prize, a solid gold composing stick, was won by S. N. Bennerman, who set 5,070 ems. The second prize, a solid silver composing tick, full newspaper size, was wonby R. A. McLean who set 4,998 ems. The third prize, Menamin's Encyclopedia of Printing, was won by W. W. McCollum, who set 4,720 ems. In the second class, time one hour and thirty minutes, W. W. Malloney was awarded the silver composing stick, newspaper size, having set 2,278 ems. Frank A. Mestill, of the German silver composing stick, full size, having set 2,250 ems. H. W. Hartman won Harpel's Typography by 2,187 ems. In the long primer class, time one hour and fifteen minutes, J. R. McBride was awarded the first prize, a solid gold composing stick, breastpin size, having set 2,128 ems; G. J. S. Hunnicutt, American Encyclopedia of Printing, 2,036 ems; H. C. Turleton, thermometer, 1,988 ems. The tournament took place in the *National Republican* office. The decisions were made in accordance with the rules previously established, and none were present except the judges, reporter and proof-readers. The tournament closed with a grand banquet to-night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1874.

GUESSES AT THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is not yet quite completed, owing to the delay in securing the report of the District of Columbia Commissioners, a reference to which will be added to the message to-morrow morning. Although the President has shown the message to no person other than members of the Cabinet and copyists, there is the best reason for believing that it will contain substantially the following points, founded on expressions of the President to intimate friends since the message was submitted to and cordially indorsed by the Cabinet on Friday last. The President says that, although he did not commence the preparation of his message until a week ago yesterday, some of the newspapers previously prognosticated its contents, although he had consulted nobody as to what it should contain.

RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA.

There is no doubt that the message will state that our relations with all foreign powers are friendly and without disturbance, though there is an unsettled question with Venezuela, which has not yet paid the awards of the Joint Commission under the Convention of 1866. Congress, it will be recollected, thoroughly expressed its sense on this subject in February, 1873. The President in his message of last December, said there was reason to believe that the hesitancy of that Republic in recognizing the claims sprung, in part at least, from a real difficulty in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other governments, and therefore the expediency of further forbearance on the part of our Government was believed to be worthy of the consideration of Congress.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

In addition to Venezuela, we have unsettled questions with Spain, growing out of the Virginius and other grievous transactions on the part of the Spanish authorities in connection with the events in Cuba. The magnitude of the offenses has not been reduced since the President's previous message, a year ago. As this unsettled condition of affairs in Cuba cannot long continue, it may become necessary for other nations, with our own, to interfere to terminate the insurrection which has so long prevailed, the Spanish Government having unsuccessfully attempted to suppress it. Meantime the commerce of all countries, and especially that of the United States, suffers, the flags of the United States and England having been insulted. The President in conversation, although he does not state the fact in his message, says the United States purchase about eighty per cent. of Cuban exports, and, therefore, the duties paid by American citizens contribute to this extent in helping Spain to continue the war against the insurgents. The President had hoped that by the meeting of Congress to-morrow the present negotiations with Spain would have been ended, but in this he has been disappointed. He therefore says in his message little or nothing about the indemnity pending negotiations, but at a future time will present the subject to the special consideration of Congress.

THE FINANCES.

The position of the President on the financial question is positive, as follows: Notwithstanding the former speculations of those who spoke without authority, he desires and will recommend the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable day, but he does not believe this can be reached so soon as the first of January, 1876. He does not name any day, leaving Congress to devise means to secure this desired end, it being the duty of Congress to do so. The legal tender clause of the Currency act should be repealed, to take effect as to contracts made after the day to be fixed by the law for its repeal. Power should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain gold from and after the date fixed for the resumption of specie payments by the issuance of bonds. In addition to this, the revenues of the Government should be in excess of expenditures. To support resumption, greater economy should be practiced in all departments of the Government, and if necessary the customs and internal revenue laws changed in order to secure a larger amount of revenue. With the return of specie payments, banking should be free. The bill holders should continue to be protected, as at present under the banking law. There should be no limitation to the issue of the currency, as the community itself should determine what amount is required for business transactions, instead of leaving the Executive, Secretary of the Treasury and Congress to fix the limit. It would be the duty of Congress, however, to make regulations regarding free banks of issue, and to state the conditions on which they can be organized and transact business, the legislation to be in accordance with the new order of things, or in other words, the resumption of specie payments. There should be no monkeying by fixing the amount of issue. The President will recommend that Congress do not interfere with the present Currency act, passed during last session, unless to amend it so as to conform with a plan for the resumption of specie payments.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The President will make no recommendation on the subject of internal improvements by the general Government, but will merely refer to the fact that Congress has already appointed a Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, which has already made its report and will give further information from more recent investigation.

ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

The President devotes much space to affairs in Arkansas, giving the reasons why he declined to interfere in the recent difficulties in that State, and he adverts to the facts narrated in his special message to Congress in February, 1873, relative to Louisiana, in which he said he had no specific recommendation to make on the subject, but if there were any practical way of removing these difficulties by legislation then he earnestly requested that the question might be taken up at that session of Congress. He was extremely anxious to avoid any pretense of undue interference in State affairs, and if Congress differed with him as to what ought to be done, he requested its immediate decision to that effect; otherwise he should feel obliged, as far as he could by the exercise of executive authority, to put an end to the unhappy controversy, which disturbed the peace and prostrated the business of Louisiana by the recognition and support of that government which was recognized and upheld by the courts of the State. It seemed advisable that he should state which course he should feel bound to pursue in reference to the matter, in the event of no action being taken by Congress at that time; but, subject to any satisfactory arrangements that might be made by the parties to the controversy (and which of all things was most desirable), it would be his duty, so far as it might be necessary for him to act, to adhere to the government heretofore recognized by him. The President again submits this question to Congress, and will continue to act as he has heretofore acted relative to the affairs of Louisiana, unless otherwise controlled by Congress.

INDIAN POLICY.

The President reiterates his confidence in the Indian peace policy. He adhered to, he says, it will produce additional beneficial results, and ultimately free the frontier of Indian depredations.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

He alludes to Civil Service reform, saying it has been as closely adhered to as the opposition manifested against it permitted. Its results have been beneficial, having elevated the capacity and tone of the appointments of several departments of the Government, but it would be impossible to continue the reform without the direct support of Congress, sanctioned by the people.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS—UTH—CHINESE SLAVERY.

The President alludes to the reports of the heads of the several departments, which accompany the message, and calls attention to their respective recommendations. He again recommends the passage of a law establishing a court for the adjudication of claims of aliens against the Government, a bill for this purpose having been introduced by Judge Lawrence at the previous session of Congress. The President does not allude to Utah affairs, the subject being left open for future consideration. He calls attention to the fact that Chinese immigrants continue to be brought to this country under the condition of slaves, according to contract, and also women whose character is such as to demoralize the communities in which they are located. He invites legislation on this subject, saying it will be his pleasure as well as duty to enforce any law on the subject.

VACANT DISTRICT JUDGESHIPS.

The President in further conversation, said he had three vacant district judgeships to fill, namely, in Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana. If it was probable he might be successful in selecting a suitable appointee for Alabama from that State, but as to the other States there was more difficulty, and he might therefore be forced to appoint persons not now resident in them. As to Arkansas, those best fitted for the place were either in favor of the Garland government or desired its total overthrow.

RECEPTION OF KALAKAUA.

An officer of the army or navy, he said, would be appointed to look after the comfort of the King of the Hawaiian Islands and entertain during his sojourn in Washington. They will be located at a hotel, the Government paying their expenses. The President will entertain the King at a state dinner, in addition to the courtesies to be extended to him by the Secretary of State. This will be the first visit of a King to Washington.

A majority of members of both Houses of Congress are already here.

WEIGHING OF PRINTED MATTER FOR PREPAYMENT.

In regard to the question where newspapers and other printed matter must be weighed for prepayment of postage under the new law, on and after January 1, 1875, it may be stated by authority of the Postoffice Department, that the general rule requiring weighing to take place at the postoffice where the matter is mailed, will be modified for the convenience of publishers in any case where it is shown to be desirable that weighing should be permitted elsewhere than at the postoffice. It is understood that the New York newspaper publishers will prefer that weighing be done at the postoffice, while at Chicago and some other cities it is desired to have printed matter received and weighed at the railway depot. Each application for a modification of the rule will be decided on its individual merits.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy has been submitted to the President. It shows the navy to be in a remarkably efficient condition, both as regards the number of vessels and their armament and seagoing qualities. The navy at present consists of 103 vessels, with 1,254 guns. Of the ironclad, or armored vessels, sixteen are of the class and in condition for actual and efficient service. Four others of the class of powerful double-turreted monitors are actually on hand, undergoing repairs, and a fifth is worth the same attention; but the remainder may be counted as really useless for any active and efficient purpose. One-half the steam navy adapted to cruising is in commission and in actual service. This number of vessels will not prudently be diminished, but if it is to be maintained there must be a gradual and constant addition to the navy to supply the places of those which are each year found to be worn out and unfit for further service, and for this purpose a fixed amount of tonnage should be built every year. This amount may be small, but it should be constant and unfailing. To this end the department has accumulated a large amount of live oak timber in the various navy yards, where it will yearly improve in condition, and be available as the very best material for the frames of any ships it may at any time be necessary or desirable to build. The rapid and almost complete disappearance of this most valuable ship timber from our shores, large quantities being sent abroad, should arrest the attention of Congress, and measures should be taken to secure what remains.

The Secretary recites the facts in the Virginius affair, and refers to the yellow fever epidemic at Pensacola, and the great naval drill off the coast of Florida. He recommends that, if the Icelandic committee sent out in a Government vessel to examine several points on the Alaska coast, with a view to settlement by their countrymen, shall find at any point on the Pacific coast a satisfactory location, whatever assistance the Government is competent to extend toward establishing an Icelandic colony there be promptly offered, as Icelanders would be a valuable and fruitful source of supply to the naval service of trained American seamen in time of need. The Secretary calls attention to the importance of the hydrographic office. He thinks special attention should be given to the surveys of the North Pacific ocean, and urges the propriety of increasing and developing the resources of the navy yards.

The appropriations applicable to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, including the unexpended balance of appropriations for the building of new sloops and special appropriations to reimburse the bureaus for their extraordinary expenditures during the threatened complications with Spain, amounted in the aggregate to $27,147,857; and the actual expenditures for the same period from these appropriations amounted to $20,234,155, or about $600,000 less than the whole amount. The appropriations made available for the current year, commencing July 1, 1874, amount, in the aggregate to $19,273,731. The amount of these appropriations for the current year, drawn for five months since July 1 up to December 1, 1874, is $11,854,146, which, reduced by the amount refunded during that period and that remaining in the hands of paymasters and agents of the Government, will leave a little less than $9,000,000 as the sum actually expended from the current appropriations during the five working summer months of this year.

MYSTERIOUS POISONING.

A Man and Wife Found in the Throes of Death at Carbondale—Death of the Wife—No Hopes of the Husband's Recovery.

[From the Scranton Republican, December 4.]

Yesterday morning the people of Carbondale were thrown into a state of intense excitement owing to the rumor that a whole family had been poisoned.

An investigation only proved that the rumor was too true. The unfortunate family consisted of a man named Ludwig and his wife and child. They were discovered by the neighbors lying in bed—husband and wife in a state of unconsciousness and the child crying at its mother's breast. Prompt measures were taken to restore them to life; physicians were sent for but in a short time after their coming Mrs. Ludwig died. The father was restored to a state of semi-consciousness, but he is not sufficiently restored to give an intelligent account of this mysterious affair. On a table by the bedside was found an empty bottle. Ludwig, when questioned yesterday, said that he and his wife drank something out of a bottle, and that they gave the little child some. When asked what it was they drank, he said he did not know; neither would he, or would he explain why it was they drank it. At last accounts Ludwig was in a very precarious condition and not expected to recover. The physicians say that the family has undoubtedly been poisoned, though in what manner still remains an impenetrable mystery.

Use Non-Explosive Oil.

Sold by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. Every dealer should have it.

ASK your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, etc. Depot 69 New street, New York. DeN

Buy White River

See Checkered Front, this page.

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White River FLOUR!

This Flour is GUARANTEED to make MORE AND BETTER BREAD for the money than can be made from any other Flour in the United States.

No Other House Handles This Flour.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD HAS BEEN OFFERED

For a Flour that will make AS MUCH AND AS GOOD BREAD FOR THE PRICE.

GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Grocers that handle this Flour MAKE MORE MONEY from it than from the entire balance of their business. Consumers throughout the State know the value of this Flour.

☞ 25 CENTS PER BARREL Allowed if Paid within 10 Days.

OAT MEAL

I have the Agency of the NORTHWESTERN BRAND OF OAT MEAL, and can furnish Dealers for Less Money than they can buy direct for from any other point in the country.

1,000 BOXES

Finest N. Y. Goshen Cheese,

Direct from Factory in Herkimer County.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This Oil is now the LEADING OIL. Orders are being received from as far South as Georgia, and as far West as Iowa and Kansas.

NO ACCIDENT

Has ever resulted from its use.

500 BARRELS

Choice N. O. Molasses,

Now Arriving from Plantations.

Full Line Tobaccos and Cigars.

TEAS, COFFEES,

FISH, SALT,

SUGARS, SYRUPS,

And All Articles Usually Kept by

A First-Class Grocery House!

I WILL GUARANTEE to Furnish the Trade at LOWER PRICES than can be purchased from any other Flour or Grocery House in the Trade.

Selling on Short Credit

Enables me to discount purchases. Also relieves me from constant losses sustained by selling on long credit.

I Compete on Prices,

AND NOT ON LONG TIME.

TERMS—30 Days to Responsible Men, or 2½ Cents Per Barrel on Flour, and 1 Per Cent. on all other Goods, if paid within 10 Days from Date of Bill.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

A Legal Fight for $5,000,000 Worth of Pennsylvania Property.

[From the Caldwell (O.) Press.]

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press about the McCune-Hogan or Hogland estate of $5,000,000 in Pennsylvania. The McCunes are a large and respectable connection living in this vicinity, and claim one undivided fourth—the Hogans the remainder. The thing is *bona fide*, and no canard, as some suppose. It seems the lands in question were sold for taxes in 1878, as is claimed, by the fraudulent connivance of the agent of McCune and the purchasers at tax-sale, the agent receiving a large share for this treachery. This was only recently discovered. In the course of time the right of action was barred by the statute of limitations, and for the discovery of the alleged fraud the McCunes and Hogans could not hope to recover their inheritance, McCune having died but fifteen years since, and Hogan or Hogland more recently, long after the twenty-one years had elapsed.

The occupants under the tax-title, McGee by name, are also said to be engaged in mining coal on the McCune estate, and as the deposit is fourteen feet in depth, and, of inculculable value, they will make a strong fight in the courts before they will yield.

During the last year 21,077 applications for patents were made at the Patent Office, of which 13,545 were allowed; 208 applications for extension were granted, and 21 refused; 2,680 patents were allowed, but not issued, because the final fee was not paid.

The maximum number of pensioners seems to have been reached, for the reason that although heretofore the roll has for seven years averaged an annual increase of 16,000 names, last year there was a decrease of 2,170.

This has been a favorable year for army promotions, upwards of one hundred and twenty officers having been "carried up" by promotion or advanced by appointment to higher grades.

Look Out for Dealers

that represent they have White River Flour under other brands. This is often done to make sales.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 235 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR MONEY from 1 to 1,000 acres of Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1 acre to 10,000. Agreeable to the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located, on navig

The Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1874.

JUDGING from the present tone of the Democratic press with regard to national topics, it would seem to be an open question whether patriotism is not to be considered a crime, and treason a virtue.

THE editor of the Ohio *Statesman* complains of the exhausting character of brain work. We have long thought that he ought to retire from the business—for want of capital. His fiddle squeaks so very sorrily.

REV. GEORGE D. GILLESPIE, of Ann Arbor, was elected Bishop of the new Protestant Episcopal diocese of Western Michigan, at the meeting of the Convention, December 3, on the seventh ballot. DE KOVEN was not a candidate.

THE first business in order after the organization of the lower house of Congress, to-day, will be the Civil Rights bill. It will probably go over, however, until a meeting of the Judiciary Committee with reference to the subject shall have been held.

THE aggregate value of petroleum exported during the past year, was $45,930,357, against $33,761,087 in 1872, and $34,454,182 the year before—making a total for three years of $116,146,356, all of which is so much gain to the general wealth of the country.

THE law prohibiting theatrical and musical exhibitions on Sunday was enforced by the police in New York city yesterday, except in cases where the places are restrained by injunctions—the reluctant homage of Democracy to public decency and conscience.

THE Grand Trunk Railway has made a discriminating tariff on flour and grain, in favor of Portland, Maine, as against Boston, and the Baltimore and Ohio does the same in favor of Baltimore, as against other seaboard cities. The Saratoga Combination roads carry according to the rates agreed upon by them.

THE prophets of the religion of science will be at white heat of solemn enthusiasm to-morrow, on which date the transit of Venus, the most important astronomical event of the century, will take place. When the results of the various observations are tabulated, we shall have something like a correct knowledge of the actual distance between the earth and the sun.

THE marine tonnage of the several cities of the country is given by the reports just published at Washington, as follows:

New York	1,042,776	Baltimore	121,182
Philadelphia	243,342	Oswego	112,875
Boston	274,941	Pittsburgh	101,365
Bath	125,015	Portland	101,372
San Francisco	124,065	Chicago	85,521
Buffalo	120,819	Waldoboro	109,948
St. Louis	121,038		

The tonnage of the lakes is 758,838, and that of the Western rivers 373,361.

COMING events cast their shadows before. Pools are selling in New York on the question of how soon TWEED, the monumental plunderer of the age, will obtain his discharge from prison. The betting is said to be heavily in favor of his release within a month. Governor DIX goes out of office presently—TILDEN the great criminal must be content to remain in durance.

THE total importations of dry goods at New York for the past eleven months of the year, are about nine millions below the figures for the corresponding period of last year, and upwards of twenty-nine millions below the aggregate for the first eleven months of 1872. Good. There is no more valid reason why we should not manufacture our own clothing, than there is that we should not raise our own food supplies.

A TEST case, involving an aggregate of two million dollars, comes before the United States Supreme Court to-day, in the shape of a suit by a New York importer to recover duties claimed to have been excessive on account of an erroneous value given to the franc by ex-Secretary of the Treasury RICHARDSON. Seven hundred and fifty appeals from his decision have been taken, and are involved in the result of the case.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says there is no religious warrant for Sunday, more than any other day, that it is wrong to call in legislation to help it, and that Shah SHERAKOSCH has as good a right to give operatic representations on Sunday as the churches have to play the organ on that day. Yet he thinks Sunday is a great institution, and that if you take it away the race will sink. BEECHER appears to be as cloudy in his theology as in his morality.

THE course pursued by some papers in commenting editorially on items of news sent by telegraph is open to the objection that a subsequent contradiction of the items spoils the editorials so written. The many articles written on the reported sale of the Philadelphia *Press* and then murder of COCKERELL, in Kentucky, by Congressman WHITE, both of which reports turned out to be untrue, are cases in point. "Always be sure you are right, then go ahead."

A WRITER in the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Ashland, Kentucky, mentions a singular fatality to grasshoppers and potato bugs from the concussion of gun firing. A salute was found to have killed almost every bug and grasshopper, in a "field literally covered with bugs," for quite a distance. If the late Democratic victory had only happened in bug-time, now, it would have been of some use. The subsequent gun-firing would then have killed the bugs over a very large extent of country.

THE Forty-third Congress assembles in closing session to-day. The session will probably be a lively one, although both sides are, as yet, more than usually quiet. The Democrats want time for reflection. They are not ready for battle yet, but are planning for it, and the same is partially true of the Republicans, who are ready to wait till next winter and see how things stand then. The appropriation bills will, we think, be likely to go through without much trouble, and unless unexpected opposition arises, it is probable that all necessary legislation will be completed before the session ends.

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, intimated to Mayor HAVEMEYER, before he died, that the favoritism shown to TWEED, in his prison, was disgraceful. He is not compelled to work, or wear the prison dress, and lives like a prince, on the best of the land. The deceased Mayor had prepared a notice to the prison authorities, that this course must be discontinued, which was served upon them, and Mayor VANCE has since directed their attention to it, and informed them that they will be promptly removed if they continue to treat TWEED differently from other felons in the same penitentiary.

ACCORDING to FERNANDO WOOD, the line of policy which the Democratic party ought to pursue when it obtains control of the National House of Representatives, is "investigation upon investigation." We don't, however, believe he is specially anxious that they shall include a certain episode in his own earlier history, embracing an indictment for fraud, and forgery and perjury, practiced in a neat Democrat mixture upon one JAMES O. MARVIN, with whom he was connected in a shipping transaction related more or less closely to the California market, the indictment failing, not for want of evidence, but for the simple fact that the Grand Jury put in their work two days too late, the limitation of the statute having expired about the time the Court met. Still we are glad to observe that Mr. WOOD is, even apparently, and at so late a period of his life, susceptible to an attack of virtue.

EVIDENTLY there is not much the matter with the West. The cashier of the Chicago Stock Yards National bank is reported as saying that the pork packers of that city have already paid out, according to the actual figures on the books of the bank, the enormous sum of $10,000,000 for hogs packed there since the beginning of the season on the first of last month. Besides this, it is estimated that at least $4,000,000 more have been paid in the same time by Chicago shippers for live hogs to forward to the East. Including the October packing and shipping, there can hardly have been less than $15,000,000 paid out at the stock yards for hogs since the middle of October. Estimating the Chicago packing and shipping at one-half of all that is done in that line in the Western States, it gives the grand total of $30,000,000 paid out for hogs in the West within the last fifty days, the greatest part of which has been paid to farmers in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Add to this the fact that these States will have received several millions of dollars more for corn in 1874 than they ever received in any previous year, and it must be apparent to all that the West is really growing rich.

THE failure of the puddlers and manufacturers of this city to agree upon a basis of compromise, at their final conference on Saturday, is greatly to be regretted. Even if it is not protracted, the lock-out, while it lasts, must inevitably entail wide-spread suffering and distress. A large number of iron mills in Ohio and other Western States, too, will almost certainly be governed by the action of our own manufacturers, so that the deplorable consequences of the difficulty will be even more serious and far-reaching than has been generally thought. There will be fireless rooms, bare tables, griping hunger, shivering children, in hundreds of homes elsewhere than here. The COMMERCIAL has never been wanting in fidelity to the best interests of labor. It has never failed to denounce exaction and oppression on the part of capital, whenever and wherever found. But there is no blinking the fact that the present condition of the iron industry in this country is one of great depression, and that a liberal spirit of conciliation and compromise on the part of employees not less than of employers, is absolutely necessary. And we hold it to be far more manly, as well as far more sensible, on the part of workingmen to accept the situation as it is, and by economy, thrift and industry make the best possible use of existing circumstances, than to refuse to work unless their demands are fully complied with—paying for their "firmness" in the destitution and suffering of themselves and their families. Strikes are always to be condemned, except in case of the direst necessity, and the invariably disastrous outcome of the hundred strikes, more or less, inaugurated by the working classes of our country, in various departments of industry, within the past three or four months, should, it appears to us, form an argument quite strong enough to deter others from following in the same path. As a class, the puddlers of Pittsburgh are intelligent and well-disposed men, but we cannot avoid the conclusion that their present determination, if persisted in, will prove to be alike inopportune, unwise and injurious. It is on every ground to be hoped that more reasonable counsels may yet prevail.

ACCORDING to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, the profits or net earnings of the national banks, for the year ending September 1, 1874, averaged less than ten per cent. The ratio of net earnings to capital and surplus in 1869 was six per cent. for six months. It fell to exactly five per cent. for the six months ending March 1, 1872, rose again to 5.46 per cent. for the six months ending September 1, 1873, and has since been 4.82 per cent. for the six months ending March 1, 1874, and 4.86 per cent. for the six months ending September 1, 1874, or 9.68 per cent. for the twelve months. According to the September return, 1,971 banks, with a capital of $489,938,284, and surplus of $128,354,039, declared dividends of $24,929,307, or 5.09 per cent. on capital, and 4.03 per cent. on capital and surplus, and had net earnings of $30,036,811, which is 4.86 per cent. of capital and surplus. This, however, is a general average. In Oregon the net earnings for the six months ending September 1, were 10.1 per cent. During the latter period, also, the earnings of the banks in Idaho were 18.3 per cent., and during the six months ending March 1 they were 19.4 per cent. On the other hand, in Montana they were less than 1 per cent. for the later six months, and in South Carolina less than 3 per cent., in the State of New Jersey only 3½ per cent., in the State of Arkansas only 3.8 per cent. These were the principal places in which a rate lower than the average prevailed.

WHEN the white demagogues of the South held a convention the telegraph promptly advises the whole nation of it; but when the colored men of an entire State hold a public gathering, the telegraph is silent. Last week the colored men of Alabama met in a delegate convention at Montgomery, to deliberate upon their present condition, and, after a full and free discussion of their surroundings, they drew up a memorial to Congress and the President, reciting a long list of grievances, in which they charge that they have never been fully permitted to enjoy their political rights in Alabama; that they have been the victims of lawlessness since 1868, and that, with every department of the State government in the hands of their enemies, hostile legislation against them is certain. In this fear, they are preparing to make an exodus to a land where they will be more hospitably treated. The Democratic papers of the State, of course, protest against this action, and advise the people to think it over again; but is it not a sad comment upon Democratic ascendancy in the South when an entire people rise up to protest against the oppressions they are enduring?

GLENDENNING'S acquittal works for good. It forces upon the attention of the world, more clearly, that the present system of church trials is farcical—that the rights of a denomination will not injure their own cause by a verdict against an erring brother. The Methodists are about the only sect that has furnished examples of impartial and stern justice from a church trial.—*Cincinnati Times*.

The GLENDENNING trial was conducted fairly and impartially. The witnesses were sworn, and the evidence was brought out under a rigorous examination by the counsel on both sides. It was not like the BEECHER affair, a one-sided thing. The trouble is that the newspapers, acting on one-sided evidence, condemned GLENDENNING before he was tried; and now that he has been tried and acquitted they cannot understand it. In our judgment it is far better to let the proper tribunals settle these cases, than to subject the accused parties to the lynch law which is now so prevalent among the newspapers of the country.

A VERY large proportion of the New York trades-unionists seem to have given up their connection with the unions and accepted work on such terms as they could obtain. Many of these unions are reported completely demoralized, some are altogether practically out of existence, and none show a membership equal or nearly equal to that of last year. The unions, of course, do not like to admit this, but the New York *Times* gives official statistics to show that there is a falling off, on an average, of at least twenty-five per cent. from the active membership of 1873. This has demoralized the organizations, discouraged the rank and file, and rendered the prominent men among them powerless. Bad leadership has unquestionably had much to do with bringing about this decay, but the radical unwisdom of the entire prevalent system of strikes, still more.

THE marvelous advance which has been made in the science of telegraphy within the past few years, may partly be judged from the fact that, while, under the old MORSE system, only about forty messages of twenty words each could be sent upon a single wire in one hour, under a test of the quadruple system, which has recently gone into operation, there were last week sent and received, between New York and Buffalo, simultaneously over a single wire, two hundred and thirty-three messages averaging twenty words each, in one hour. It is believed that the system may be operated with the greatest ease and perfection over the largest circuits, and a number of crucial trials to establish the question are about to be made. "Though the individual withers, yet the world is more and more."

JUDGE BLACK does not seem sanguine of his election as United States Senator from this State, and we are glad to know that even *he* does not regard that event as at all probable. He says that Pennsylvania "will be represented in the Senate, not probably by me, but by some other Democrat who will do more than I can to lift her up and wipe all the shames of the past from her queenly brow." It is very certain that it is not in the power of this old political charlatan to wipe off any shame from Pennsylvania. He is, himself, one of "the shames of the past," over which the State has to sorrow. He disgraced her while in BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, and it would be a queer way to wipe off *that* shame by sending him to the Senate.

THERE is not a little trouble among the managers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The President, who has just resigned, seems to have been taking advantage of his official position to inflate and depress the stock, as he saw fit. The manifest lesson of the whole business is a warning against speculative dealings in the shares of corporations by directors and presidents, who are really trustees for the stockholders, and ought to consider themselves as such. It is sincerely to be hoped that the management of the company may speedily be rescued from the manipulations of stock-jobbers, and pass under strict business control. Its possibilities, under honest and skilfull administration, are unusually great.

REMARKING on the notable advance which has recently taken place in the Bank of England rates of discount, and the prospects of a still further rise, the New York *Economist* is of opinion that if the present rates continue for any length of time or are increased, the effects on the New York money market will be a heavy exportation of specie to England, with a corresponding advance in the price of gold. We doubt it. Very little disturbance, we think, is to be apprehended in our money market from any probable financial changes in that quarter. Beyond the export of a few millions more of specie, which we can easily spare, no further perturbation than that which has already taken place seems probable.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If the astrologers are correct, old Brigham Young dies to-day.

Canada appears to want a panic. At least it wants a Pacific Railroad.

Many Icelanders who are now in Canada will go to Alaska next summer.

Stupidity boiled down. The editorial brevities of the Washington *Chronicle*.

An ungodly man named Scripture is keeping a liquor saloon in Nebraska City.

Evidently Iceland isn't more than half civilized. It has not one gaol, and that is empty.

The expenditures upon the national military cemeteries during the past year were $267,256.

All our Western exchanges speak most hopefully of the winter wheat crop prospects.

All the well-bread toodies of Chicago are mustering in readiness to meet the King of the Sandwich Islands.

Another proof of the blessedness of Democratic rule. Taxation in New York is rapidly approaching confiscation.

The unsatisfactory condition of the iron trade is to-day one of the chief hinderances to a return of lasting prosperity.

Another effort will be made in Congress, this session, to have a bill passed establishing a national bureau of health.

The total steamboat tonnage for the entire civilized world amounts to 5,214,888 tons, of which England owns 3,015,773.

London is in imminent danger of being put on short water rations, notwithstanding every effort to increase the supply.

Some foolish doubts are already expressed as to the probability of Postmaster General Jewell's confirmation by the Senate.

The Lynn (Mass.) *Reporter* says: "Judicious men engaged in the shoe trade predict a fair business for the ensuing year."

The chief manufacturing corporations of Massachusetts are receiving large orders for Africa, China, India and South America.

Stanley, having spied out the Afric land to his heart's content, has established himself in business, and sent home for goods.

Recent developments have shown that the city government of Boston is ruled by a horse car ring of the most powerful character.

A straw. Business with the manufacturing jewelers, who have been the dullest of people since the panic, is reported as slowly improving.

Of the entire quantity of silk imported into this country last year, if equally divided, each woman would have fifty dollars' worth.

Three calves. The contestants in an Iowa law suit for a fifteen dollar calf have already spent five hundred dollars costs on each side of the case.

Grapes have become so plentiful and cheap in California that some owners of vineyards propose to pull up their vines and put in other crops.

A panel that ought to be heavy enough to crush evil-doers. The thousand names drawn for the jury panel in the Beecher-Tilton case for to-morrow.

Croaking never did any good. Hard times are only to be made better by looking facts in the face and dealing with the present manfully and honestly.

A painting representing the discovery of the Hudson river is being placed in position in one of the panels of the hall of the National House of Representatives.

Little New Jersey has made royal provision for the support of her free public schools and for teachers' salaries. The fund amounts to ten million dollars.

The Democratic Delaware Legislature has discontinued the practice of opening its daily sessions with prayer—probably because its members are past praying for.

A man named J. Young Harry has just given a ten thousand dollar farm to the Illinois Wesleyan University to cultivate theology upon, and plague the Old Harry.

The natives of Great Britain can hardly feel any frantic sort of adoration for her. During the past sixty years she has seen a population of 7,871,897 depart to other lands.

Watterson admits that where nature has denied a man brains there is no use going to oat or any other sort of meal for them. This explains why his principal diet is cock-tail.

The Germans of Chicago have just sent a car load of sauerkraut to their fellow countrymen in Nebraska who have suffered from the grasshopper plague—and scurvy.

The big gale that blew from the north on Saturday and Sunday of last week blew most of the water out of the shoals on the Canada side of the Detroit river, leaving large numbers of white fish aground. Some of the scaly fishermen of those regions are now picking the fish out of the mud and selling them.

PERSONAL.

It is time to be talking about a monument to John Brown, at Harper's Ferry, or elsewhere.

McCullagh, of the St. Louis *Globe*, will leave the editorial chair this winter to do personal Washington correspondence for his paper.

A mug which belonged to John Wesley is to be seen in Biddeford, Maine. It is pleasant to know that though a good and great man may be dead we may still get an occasional glimpse of his mug.

Mr. McArthur has accepted the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, on condition that he be allowed to retain general supervision of the municipal buildings which he has now in hand in Philadelphia.

Vice President Wilson expects to preside in the Senate through this session. He says his health is as good as it has been at any time for the past five years. He seems to be entirely recovered from the disease by which he was attacked last year.

John C. Young, son of Joseph Young, eldest brother of the Mormon prophet, has just been excommunicated for waging a newspaper war against the Utah hierarchy. The defection of a blood relative of Brigham Young creates great excitement among the Mormons.

John D. Lee, who is accused of having been the principal actor in the massacre of Mountain Meadow, and is now in jail in Utah, wants his trial hurried up—so that he can prove his innocence of the charge, and do something to support his sixty-two children. He also wishes to leave his progeny the legacy of a spotless name.

The Denver *News* records this incident for the benefit of those who doubt woman's constancy: "A man was about dying in this city, and an acquaintance sent the following telegram to his wife, who was in Chicago: 'Your husband is dying. Come quick.' She coolly replied: 'Can't go now. If he dies, hand him over to the Masons—he's one of them.' The man died. The wife hasn't been heard from since."

Nemesis. General Braxton Bragg, writing from Texas, say he is out of employment, but hopes to secure enough to buy bread—all he can hope for. He adds, "I have no home—no country." He once had a country that gave him honorable employment, but his whining now that his warfare against his country was unsuccessful, shows that he was undeserving of the esteem in which he was once held.

The Government has, as yet, no confirmation of the report that the Spanish Government has pardoned Decray, the American, now imprisoned in Spain for being a Cuban spy, and the story is not credited. Should he have been pardoned, in the event of his return home, the Department of Justice will secure his arrest, and try him for the embezzlement of Government funds while Collector of Internal Revenue in Florida.

A daughter of one of John Brown's colored followers—Lewis Leary, who was slain at Harper's Ferry—is now a school girl completing her education, and an appeal is made to the friends of the old hero to raise a small sum for that purpose. The object is a worthy one, and the late anniversary of his death is suggestive of the propriety of doing something of the kind. Any contributions for this object sent to F. B. Sanborn, at Concord, Mass., will be devoted to the object named.

FROM MARQUETTE, MICH.

Early History of the Lake Superior Iron District—Interesting and Valuable Statistics—Present Depression of Business—Copper—Silver—Slate—Freestone, etc., etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARQUETTE, November 30, 1874.

It may not be uninteresting to the general reader, in writing of the present condition and prospects of the Lake Superior mineral district, to give in general a hasty review of the same since its earliest commencement—which we are enabled to do from facts and statistics already placed on record, and from much personal observation and private information. It is lamentable, certainly, but scarcely to be expected otherwise, that many compilations largely accepted as fact are erroneous to a remarkable degree. The mineral district embracing the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and a contiguous portion of Wisconsin, is neither a Golconda nor a desert waste; and it is with the view of tracing impartially the rise, progress and "decline and fall off" of mining and metal export from this region, together with its numerous other important resources, that your correspondent applies himself to this task.

EARLY IRON HISTORY.

As it is only twenty-five years since the first test of ore from this district was made, its history is easily traced. As the first specimens assayed were pronounced worthless, it had the tendency to retard developments and prevent the morbid excitement consequent upon the discovery of minerals in any locality—*e. g.* Pike's Peak *et al.* The Jackson Iron Company, the oldest in the district, was organized in 1845, with a view to operations in the copper regions; but having through the instrumentality of an Indian guide been shown the site of their present mines at Negaunee, concluded to locate and develop the iron indications which promised so rich and extensive. Not until the year 1856, however, were any shipments of consequence made, since which time up to the present date, the enormous amount of 1,588,866 tons of ore have been mined and exported. Although the Jackson mine was the earliest location, the Cleveland is credited with having made in the year 1854, two years prior to the Jackson, shipments to the amount of 3,000 tons, and in 1855, 1,449 tons; but in 1856 of the 7,000 tons of ore exported the Jackson contributed 5,600, and is to date ahead of its earliest competitor 118,726 tons—the total amount mined by the Cleveland since 1854 being 1,270,130 tons of ore. The Lake Superior Iron Company, which began operations in 1858, and which, with the two above mentioned, constitute the three heaviest iron companies in the district, is in advance of all others in the amount of total shipments, having since that date furnished to its own furnaces (the Grape, at Marquette, and the Peat furnace, at Lake Angeline), to other furnaces and for export 1,514,531 tons of ore.

STATISTICS.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the aggregate product of each mine from 1856 to 1874, inclusive of both:

Jackson	1,588,866	*Marquette	55,146
New York	388,561	*Rowland	2,276
Negaunee since		*Simpson	6,974
1854	1,270,130	*Albion	2,248
Lake Superior	1,514,531	*Ragnier	5,702
Champion	351,069	*Howell Hop-	
Washington	373,807	pock	1,291
Republic	285,231	Green Bay	2,247
Ishpeming	55,456	*Emma	2,137
Cleveland	12,284	*Pioneer	1,000
Rolling Mill	29,609	*Grand Central	21,581
Edwards	155,256	*Gribben	4,311
Washington	65,729	*New England	9,000
McComber	85,052	*Allen	9,217
Lake Angeline	398,384	*Magnetic	78
Barnum	12,511	*Iron Mountain	16,701
Foster	102,256	*Hungerford	145
Lucerne	67,705	*Parsons	1,800
Excelsior	1,314	*Negaunee	11,667
Pittsburgh and		*Mather	2,587
L. Superior	24,029	*Michigan	1,097
Carr	2,662	*Michigan	1,429
Saginaw	92,923	*Quartz	716
Iron Lake	2,020	*Williams	447
Salisbury	4,453	Other small	
Bonanza	3,257	mines	47,020
Goodrich	3,372		
Spurr Mountain	74,191	Total	7,521,193
Michigamme	29,168		

Those marked with an asterisk have made no shipments this season, and are small hematite mines.

The condition of affairs at present is such that "the more you put down the less you take up."

The following table exhibits the products of the various furnaces in this district for the years 1873, 1874, and the total since 1858:

	For 1873.	For 1874.	Since 1858.
Pioneer	7,098	4,000	72,095
Carp		1,375	
Northern			16,999
Iron Cliffs Company		175	
Cliffs	2,000		43,949
Michigan	1,467	8,505	31,842
Greenwood	1,447		23,266
Morgan	6,324	7,069	43,315
Bancroft	4,199	5,595	43,341
Champion	3,049		29,515
Deer Lake	3,447	4,000	20,755
Fayette	10,696		46,181
Bay	3,776	7,582	29,753
Munising	2,257	5,478	12,294
Lucas	2,869	5,090	7,800
Beecher	710		6,652
Beecher (muck bar)	428	1,761	1,442
Lake Superior Charcoal Iron Co's pig furnaces	560	450	700
Escanaba	2,175	4,685	6,177
Menominee	2,400		2,400
Total	71,507	54,522	418,857

During the past summer and fall no less than eight hundred miners have, from various reasons, left this section. Many companies, which are in the seventh financial straits, still continue operations in order to keep their business intact for better times. Nearly all the mines have greatly reduced their usual winter force of hands, some having suspended entirely. Many business firms have been forced into bankruptcy, while others having large numbers of creditors, have compromised on their circumstances. Where a little over a year ago thousands of men were engaged in prospecting, your correspondent knows of only one instance at present—that of the Stewart mine, which now employs fifteen men in prospecting for a new vein.

COPPER.

From the copper regions of Ontonagon and Keweenaw counties come cheering reports, while the Isle Royale and Portage Lake districts remain uniformly bad—just enough indications to be "the substance of things hoped for but no seen." The copper market, which experienced considerable depression at Boston at one time last summer, recovered almost immediately and the shipments for the present will be largely in excess of any previous season.

SILVER.

The continued uniform richness of the Silver Islet mine, on the north shore of Lake Superior, has induced the erection of new stamp mills and extensive machinery, which will be put in position during the coming winter. A silver stamp mill is also being erected on township 51, north of range 11 west, Ontonagon county, in order to test the ores of the numerous locations which have been organized and located in that section. There is scarcely any doubt that silver exists in greater or less quantities in many localities of the Upper Peninsula, although the Lake Superior Silver Lead Company, which made very extensive explorations in this county a few years since, retired in utter failure. The geology of the country is such that veins and traps of rich silver and copper quartz are to be found in many localities, but which are of such meagre extent as to be entirely worthless. An old miner remarks that, "It is easy enough to strike it rich, but it peters out so —— quick there ain't no fun in it."

SLATE.

Among the most valuable of the resources of the Lake Superior region may be considered the slate and building stone—recent developments in which show them to be possessed of more than ordinary qualities and of great natural abundance. Although it was known for some time previous that slate existed in almost limitless quantities in the hills east of Huron Bay, it was not until October, 1872, that any organization was effected looking towards its development as an article of export and commerce. The quality of this slate, which has been sent to and tested by builders and architects in many of the larger cities in the West, is pronounced unparalleled in the properties required. Extensive piers, buildings and quarrying machinery have been constructed. Considerable shipments were made last season, notwithstanding the general dullness which pervaded all branches of business.

FREESTONE.

The brown and red sandstone, which is now being quarried so extensively at Marquette, Portage Entry and Bayfield, seems to be distributed in beds all along the south shore of Lake Superior. It is finer and more compact than the Ohio building stone, and has been pronounced just as good as New England granite. It possesses the peculiar property of being soft and easily moulded when first taken from the quarry in a damp state, but on exposure to the atmosphere and sun becomes hard to a remarkable degree. The new and elegant Milwaukee Court House, together with many of the finest business blocks in Chicago, are constructed of the material from these quarries.

Although it is probable that agriculture and many branches of manufacture will never find encouragement in this latitude, it still has many interests which entitle it to prominence and still greater attention in the better days to come. W. R.

Delegates appointed by the Cincinnati Board of Trade to the "Cheap Transportation Convention" declined to go, but sent a letter stating that in their opinion long canals were no longer able to compete with railroads, and that it was therefore folly to spend money in the James river and Kanawha scheme.

A patent has just been secured for preserving butter, and other perishable articles, fresh and sweet without the use of ice, by simply lining packages with the pulp of poplar wood, which is furnished in sheets suitable for the purpose.

The New York canal season has been exceedingly dull. With a capacity of moving no less than eighteen million tons, they have not been worked up to one-half of that amount.

A Comparison that is Odious.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

In view of the contents of the annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, just published, an effort is made in certain quarters to institute a comparison unfavorable to the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is done by the most extraordinary garbling of figures ever attempted. For while the mileage of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in all shapes, is but a little over fifteen hundred miles, it is represented that the mileage of the Pennsylvania Railroad is less, whereas it is actually six thousand miles. All the other figures are of a piece with these, and the false averages drawn correspond in deception. We should not have noticed this trick, but that it is made the excuse of a journalistic eulogy of the Baltimore line, and a representation of its managers as holding the whole railroad system of the country at command by having the shortest line, the least liabilities, and the means of controlling the through traffic. And the newspapers of the Republic gobble it down without examination, just as they do so many other things that have no more foundation than this.

These two companies present a singular contrast. The Baltimore line is the oldest in the nation. The Pennsylvania Railroad was only begun when the former was in full operation. Yet with such a start the Baltimore line was not only beaten in its eager race to the West, but it was beaten enormously in the magnitude of its interests and business. It may perhaps be said that the Pennsylvania line had the trade and travel of a great and powerful Commonwealth already waiting for it, while the Baltimore line had not. But the question is not as to this local trade, but as to success in reaching and grasping the business of the West; and on that point there can be no sort of doubt, for the Pennsylvania is immensely ahead. The Philadelphia line had already reached Chicago and was beginning the wonderful metropolitan spread of that city when the Baltimore line had not got beyond Wheeling. In fact from the moment that the two lines reached the Ohio river ours has been always in the lead marching inexorably on, first to Chicago, then to Cincinnati, then to Louisville, then to St. Louis, and the Baltimore and Ohio has been tolling on slowly after it, not marking out any new policy, but simply going to whatever leading point we had attained.

It is now considered a great triumph that the Baltimore line has reached Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, and it is only a few days since the last named was reached. But in the meantime the Pennsylvania has become possessed of lines reaching every point of importance in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and one batch of these roads is longer than the entire stretch of all the Baltimore lines. Now let the reader consider that outside of the Middle States these three Western States are the most populous in the Union, and he will understand the nature of the situation. But this is only part of the view, and if we look to New Jersey, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Colorado, and Kansas, we find the same wondrous career and influence, while in the South, where the Baltimore Company has no lines at all, the connections of the Pennsylvania are found in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

The official report of the Pennsylvania Company recognizes only those lines in which it has possessory rights of some kind; but by other means of a different nature it has included within its reach and influence railroads leading to every influential center, East, West, North and South. How could it be otherwise than that such labors as these have involved financial burdens too vast to be managed with ease, and complicated details that the weary brain fails to disentangle? And how absurd to institute invidious comparisons between such a machine and one so much smaller as is the Baltimore. Pennsylvania is the centre and creator of the Pennsylvania, but the Republic is its vinery. For although the official report recognizes no lines beyond the Mississippi it controls lines reaching to Denver, Galveston and the Yellowstone. Our company has dared everything and gone everywhere to call up traffic and create commerce. What tomfoolery, then, to talk of averages as between such a company and one that has not a mile of road beyond the Mississippi or south of the Ohio.

Business is remarkably lively in Rhode Island. Nearly one-half the mills in the State are running on two-thirds time, but there has been very little, if any, reduction of wages. Some of the largest mills, including the Spragues', are running full time, employing the usual number of hands.

Rational Medication.

Medication is only successful when it is rational, and it is rational only when it begins at the beginning. In other words, to cure a malady, its cause must be removed. Weakness, either general or special, is the origin of the great majority of diseases. Reinforce the vital energies, regulate digestion and secretion by strengthening the organs which perform those all-important functions, and dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and bladder complaints, uterine difficulties, impure circulation, and the thousand and one ailments which are the consequences of debility, are completely, and in most cases permanently, removed. The best, safest and most agreeable tonic and alterative that can be employed for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of twenty-five years, during which time it has outlived perhaps ten times that number of spheroidal nostrums which have striven in vain into competition with it, has proved it to be unequalled as a remedy for all disorders accompanied by or proceeding from weakness.

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DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF REITER, SUTTON & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent November 21st, 1874. GEORGE REITER is authorized to settle all the business of the late firm.

GEORGE REITER,
THOMAS SUTTON,
BENJ. F. JENNINGS,
R. H. SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, December 3, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 21st day of November, 1874, the undersigned associated themselves together under the firm name of

SMITH, SUTTON & CO.,

For the manufacture of Steel in all its branches, including Steel Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c., &c. Office—LA BELLE STEEL WORKS, corner of Belmont street and Ridge avenue, Allegheny city.

ANDW. D. SMITH,
DAVID M. SMITH,
HENRY D. SMITH,
THOMAS SUTTON,
JAMES S. SUTTON,
BENJ. F. JENNINGS.

Pittsburgh, December 3, 1874.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. Business settled by new firm.

FRANCIS SELLERS,
JAS. L. DUNSEATH.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of

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For the purpose of carrying on the Provision Trade and the manufacture of Lard Oils.

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CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.
STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents
Philadelphia.
Louis Moorer, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 62 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT.
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
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Passengers Accommodation Unrivalled.
Saloon, $80; Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold)
Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sum to suit.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
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P. M. CUSHING, cor. 42d and North streets.
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CLYDE'S
COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PAILADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas.....Weekly.
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NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va.....Tri-Weekly.
BOSTON and PROVIDENCE.....Semi-Weekly
Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.
Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, and other information, apply to Agents Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

HOW TO ESCAPE THE WINTER.
GO TO
NASSAU, the Maderia of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location.
JAMAICA, with its Blue Mountains affording exhilarating cool air, with all its tropical luxuries.
GO TO
CARACAS, the beautiful and interesting capital of Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature.
The Atlas Steamship Company's large first-class Iron Steamers, specially fitted for Passengers, leave New York every fifteen days for the above renowned health resorts. For particulars apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
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SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT
Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,
No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.
Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.
Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.
WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN
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OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, and AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE—NO. 45 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

FINANCIAL.

ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company.
SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1873, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 Sixth street.
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE
IN WALL STREET.
Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PUTS AND CALLS, at 2 per cent. for the full month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators prefer themselves with the Roller to the increased, diminished or divided without damage to puts and calls. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court,
NEW YORK.
Postoffice Box 3026. d

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Peoples' Savings Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
INCORPORATED 1866.
No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,
Next below the Safe Deposit Company.
HENRY LLOYD.....President.
WM. REA.....Vice President.
TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd, E. P. Jones,
Wm. Rea, Hiram Sibley,
Robert Gregg, R. R. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman, G. W. Hallman,
J. D. Moorhead,
SIDNEY F. VON RONNHORST.
Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL-$200,000
Stockholders Individually liable.
Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
W. T. DUNN, President.
THOS. JONES, JR., Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
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DIRECTORS.
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MWS

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
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N. Holmes & Sons
BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.
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No. 88 South Third St.
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Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

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Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS,
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
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GRAVEL
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Roofs Repaired.
W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
854 PENN AVE.,
Hugh Woodside,
Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 5, 1874.

The statement of the condition of the New York associated banks, as received by wire to-day, is as follows:

Loans, increase	$1,782,300
Specie, decrease	2,832,100
Legal tenders, decrease	3,980,200
Deposits, decrease	3,135,500
Circulation, increase	28,500
Reserve, decrease	5,158,500

—Owing to the various New York Boards having closed during the afternoon, for the purpose of giving the members an opportunity to attend the funeral of Mayor Havemeyer, we have no telegrams since noon.

The Eastern markets report a decided increase in the volume of business, and in many instances there has been a material improvement in prices. The bank statement shows a large amount of currency has been sent West for the demands of business in that section.

From the Northwest there is reported reviving activity, and collections there are being made more promptly than for a long time past. The movement of produce and pork has largely increased, and the disposition on the part of farmers to withhold their crops seems to have yield to wiser counsels.

In Europe, owing to the demand for bullion, the rates of money have been advanced, that of the Bank of England being still held at 6 per cent. minimum. Foreign advices indicate some slight uneasiness, and there is a growing apprehension that grave complications are liable to arise from various causes at any moment, and that the European banks are hoarding gold in view of such a possibility.

With the meeting of Congress there is much uncertainly felt in regard to the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury on the subjects of specie resumption, the currency, and the national banks, a feeling that is likely to continue unless we have some speedy and decisive action on these subjects.

With this uncertainly and all the attendant probabilities there has been an effort to vitalize speculation in gold, which has so far met with but little success.

The best informed on such matters say that an advance in the Western securities will take place, because it is believed that the efforts of the Grangers have, in a measure, failed. Yet it must be confessed that the moneyed men of the country are still backward about awarding confidence, and the public generally seem disposed to act until a more decided evidence of the future of prices is manifested. In our home market, we have yet to see the effect of the lock-out of the puddlers and the shutting down of the iron mills, which will with little doubt take place Monday. As we before said we believe it will be of short duration, as the workmen as a rule are intelligent, reasonable, and entirely dependent on their labor for a livelihood. They will soon individually make terms with their old friends, the iron masters, and start the fires to burning anew.

—The report of the Comptroller of the Currency gives a detailed statement of the state of the lawful money reserve of the national banks, on October 2, 1874, which makes a very fair showing for the Pittsburgh banks. The deposits of the sixteen national banks of this city at that date were $12,126,-714, on which the required reserve was $3,031,678. The reserve held was $4,444,471, a ratio of 36.7-10 per cent. to the capital. This exhibit is classified as follows, Due from reserve agents $1,349,855; specie $51,-328; legal tenders $2,412,508; United States certificates of deposit $100,000; five per cent. redemption fund $230,750; total $4,444,471.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, December 5, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been feverish to-day in the extreme, sudden changes in the tone of Pacific Mail, which has been alternately weak and strong until after the second call when a renewed pressure to sell forced this quotation down to 41¾. The resignation of Mr. Sage as President, it is reasonably sure, has not been but the appointment of Mr. W. H. Gilon as President pro tem. led to the belief that this weak feature would promptly recover and fill the position very acceptably to the stockholders, and infuse new confidence in the public generally, but thus far matters have taken a different turn, although we are informed by the leading brokers that it been quietly buying this afternoon a considerable amount of this stock although the points in question will be forced before 45 within a few days. We are gratified in being informed, however, that there have been large purchasers of this stock to-day, and we think the bull interest will not allow it to be taken out of the street entirely. Other stocks have been influenced by the movements in Pacific Mail and are unsettled. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—Last week we noted that Judge Dillon, of Omaha, had rendered a decision to the effect that national bank shares could be taxed. We find in the *Central Law Journal* the text of this decision. The First National bank asked to be relieved from paying the State Legislature February 27, 1873, which provides for such a tax, is void, because it does not comply with the acts of Congress under whose conditions such taxation by the State is allowed. The point of counsel for the bank that the act showed non-compliance, because it does not provide that the tax imposed on the shares shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares of banks organized under the authority of the State; and second, because it provides for the taxation of the capital of the national bank and not of *shares* in the hands of stockholders. The judge held that the acts of Congress expressly authorize taxation of national banks, provided the tax is not greater than that imposed upon other banks. The first objection was not well taken, because the wording of the statute shows that no discrimination in favor of State banks can be claimed, and the addition of a clause expressly stating this is not necessary. As regards the second objection, it has been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States that as respects the power to tax there is no distinction between capital and share; and that the shares may be taxed although the entire capital of a bank is in the United States bonds. This is decisive against the objection.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 4, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120¼			
5-20's, 1865	114			
5-20's, 1864	114¼			
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾			
5-20's, 1867	114			
5-20's, 1868	114¼			
10-40's, coupon	114¼			
Currency 6's	121			
Pacific Mail	42¼	42¾	42¾	
Mariposa	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Mariposa, preferred				
Western Union Tel	87	87¼	87¼	
Michigan Central	79¼	79¼	79¼	
Michigan Southern				
Chicago & Northwest	46¾		46¾	
Do. preferred				
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	
St. Paul, common	39	39¼	39¼	
St. Paul, preferred	80	80	80	
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Union Pacific	36		36	
Hannibal & St. Jos	26		26	
Atlantic & Pacific	19		19	
C. C. & I. C.	19		19	

Exchange closed at 2:30 P. M.

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52¾	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	105¾	....
Reading, sales	54	....
United Co.'s of New Jersey	129	129½
Oil Creek	61	61¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾
Allegheny Valley	91	91
General Transportation	42¾	43¼
Empire	52½	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. Louis, m	74	....
Gold	....	111¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 5, 1874.

The trade movement continues to be rather limited and business generally considerably below the average of past years at this season. Merchants generally are making up their minds to a comparatively light month's trade. Hopes are expressed in some quarters that with the opening of the year a better demand may spring up, but the impending troubles in the iron trade do not afford much room for sanguine expectations. In some departments a fair business is done and there are indications of a coming pause of a demand not much below the average; while in others there is much complaint of the apathy of the market.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	7,107	Apples, bbls	369
Cheese, lbs	125	Corn, sks	348
Barley, sks	612	Rye, bbls	1,547
Oats, sks	686	Butter, pkgs	40
Bacon, pcs	3,880	Bacon, tcs	137
Potatoes, bbls	125	Hay, bales	95
Eggs, pkgs	127		

The following table exhibits the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, December 5th, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three previous weeks:

Week ending—	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 28.	Dec. 5
Flour, bbls	10,615	9,209	7,587	7,736
Apples, bbls	3,200	2,619	2,604	2,072
Cheese, lbs	52,045	39,958	37,500	125
Corn, sks	3,170	4,369	1,035	3,074
Wheat, sks	3,477	2,767	2,947	2,152
Barley, sks	3,109	2,766	1,823	612
Rye, sks	395	1,829	3,210	
Oats, sks	10,238	5,854	5,229	7,686
Butter, pkgs	231	289	126	223
Bacon, pcs	....	....	9,599	9,238
Bacon, tcs	221	....	95	....
Potatoes, bush	20,813	26,024	4,369	1,300
Hay, bales	1,610	2,109	1,889	2,225

The following tables give prices received on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

GRAIN AND FLOUR—GRAIN AND SEED.

GRAIN—Receipts continue light with the exception of rye and barley, which are remarkably liberal. The demand for wheat, oats and corn is confined to supplying immediate wants and prices are well sustained. Wheat is steady and unchanged as follows: choice Kentucky at the Illinois white wheat at 1.38@1.38½ bushel; extra Michigan white at 1.25@1.27; Ohio ditto at 1.20@1.22; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at 1.10@1.18. Corn is somewhat easier at 78@79c bushel for shelled, high-mixed and yellow; low-mixed 76@78c; car 76@77c for prime yellow. Oats are easy at 60@62½c bushel for white; 58@59c for mixed. Rye is firm and advanced to 81 @85c 10 bushel. The New York *Bulletin*, referring to the memorial of the Chicago Board of Trade to the railroads, in relation to the overloading of cars with grain, protesting against the customary penalty, and finally to their determination to refer the matter to a higher power, says: "It is to be hoped that their reception will be satisfactory, and that if what the road claims to be impracticable be really so, Col. Scott will show a disposition to convince them of the facts, and not dismiss them without a thorough examination into the causes of complaint."

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, November 28, 1874, was as follows:

	Nov. 28, '74.	Nov. 21, '74.	Nov. 29, '73.
Wheat, bush	9,706,231	10,052,968	7,415,068
Corn, bush	3,175,417	3,727,405	6,435,267
Oats, bush	2,067,366	2,592,247	2,342,931
Barley, bush	1,867,186	2,099,764	1,848,101
Rye, bush	130,106	187,291	193,734
Total	17,012,749	19,160,788	18,229,054

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 50@7 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50@6 75; red wheat flour $5 50; in sacks 20c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 00; self-raising flour in 6 lb packages, $6 25 @ 6 50; buckwheat meal, 4 lb ₱ sack, $1 75@2 00; corn meal, $3 50@3 75; hominy $4 75@5 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $23 50@24 50 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $25 00@26 00.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ 100 lbs; middlings $1 20@1 25; mixed do $1 40 @1 45 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

There is no news of importance to note in connection with the grocery trade, as the market continues quiet and rather dull. Refined sugars are easy and unchanged. New Orleans molasses is firmly held at 60c ₱ gallon, and sugar-house molasses is quoted at 45@50c ₱ gallon. Honey is active and firm at 30@35c ₱ gallon. Apple butter is quoted at 55@56c ₱ gallon; Honey is active and firm at 30@35c ₱ gallon. Wheat flour is unchanged. Medium pickles are quoted at $5 00 ₱ bbl; $3 00 ₱ half barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bushel; medium at $80@1 00; fair to good $1 50@1 70. Onions are in large supply at $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl, for silver skins.

VINEGAR—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

BACON—The market is steady. We quote shoulders at 9½@10c ₱ ₱; ribs sides are quoted at 14½@15c; clear sides at 15½@16c; hams at 16@18c. The stock of all grades of sides is very light.

HAMS—There is a fair supply, and prices are unchanged. We quote plain sugar cured at 12½@13c; fancy sugar cured sugar hams are scarce at 14@15c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½@14c; dried beef 14½@15c; beef tongues, $20 00@22 00.

MESS PORK—The market is strong and prices are advancing. We quote at $16 75@17 00.

LARD—There is a fair amount of lard coming in and the market is steady. We quote prime leaf in tierces, nominal, in round lots, at 12½c; 15c; half bbls do 15½c; buckets, do 16c; in 3-lb pails, do, 16½c; in 5-lb cadies do, 17c; in 3-lb pails, do 18c; in 5-lb pails, do 17½c; in 6-lb do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—There is rather a slack inquiry for lard oil, and we quote extra No. 1 winter strained at 81 @87½c ₱ gallon.

DRESSED HOGS—The new crop of dressed hogs is beginning to make its appearance in market. We quote at 6@6½c ₱ ₱.

The foreign exports of hog product from seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday evening, November 28, and corresponding week last year, are as follows:

	1874.	1873.
Pork, bbls	3,202	6,588
Bacon, lbs	3,326,000	3,982,450
Bacon, lbs	4,628,300	7,749,728
Equal in pounds to	5,473,500	12,149,267

And from October 28 to November 28, inclusive, for three years:

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
Pork, bbls	11,281	16,655	9,717
Beef, bbls, tcs	15,571	9,822	7,261
Lard, lbs	14,641,800	16,022,093	10,018,844
Bacon, lbs	9,004,473	14,678,375	10,048,844
Butter, lbs	827,161	285,686	28,248,849
Cheese, lbs	1,205,267	3,290,209	2,980,301
Tallow, lbs	1,764,904	4,713,887	2,979,109

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 5, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120¼			
5-20's, 1862	114¼			
5-20's, 1864	114¼			
5-20's, 1865	113¾			
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾			
5-20's, 1867	114			
5-20's, 1868	114¼			
10-40's, coupon	114¼			
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Mariposa	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Mariposa, preferred				
Western Union Tel	87	87¼	87¼	
Michigan Central	79¼	79¼	79¼	
Michigan Southern				
Chicago & Northwest	46¾		46¾	
Do. preferred				
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	
St. Paul, common	39	39¼	39¼	
St. Paul, preferred	80	80	80	
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Union Pacific	36		36	
Hannibal & St. Jos	26		26	
Atlantic & Pacific	19		19	
C. C. & I. C.	19		19	

Exchange closed at 2:30 P. M.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 7, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined:

	Receipts of crude per Pa. R. R.	Exports Exports per A. V. R. R.	
Monday, Nov. 30	2,650	.....	1,115
Tuesday, Dec. 1	1,085	.....	.....
Wednesday, Dec. 2	1,727	.....	.....
Thursday, Dec. 3	1,478	.....	.....
Friday, Dec. 4	1,962	.....	.....
Saturday, Dec. 5	1,478	.....	.....
Total for week	10,475	.....	1,115
Since January 1	1,507,280	116,792	788,552
To December 5, 1874	1,507,755	116,792	789,597
Same time 1873	1,888,299	70,850	752,021
Same time 1872	1,122,589	116,742	599,999
Same time 1871	1,066,758	91,870	922,495
Same time 1870	1,069,060	180,108

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 27, First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 6, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Tar.	Hum.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.02	41	91	S.	Gentle	Lt.rain
2 P.M.	29.99	48	85	S.W.	Fresh	Lt.rain
9 P.M.	30.01	41	92	W.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.34 Highest thermom....48
Mean thermom.....42 Lowest thermom.....41

GEO. H. ROSE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The Ashland Hall Affair.

The man who struck Officer Harrison with a bottle at the Ashland Hall riot, Friday morning, has been identified, and turns out to be one Joseph Monks. He had a hearing before Acting Mayor McMasters Saturday afternoon. Officer Harrison, who was seriously injured by being struck on the head by a pop-bottle, was unable to be present. James Carter, a colored man, testified positively that it was Monks who threw the bottle which struck Harrison, stating that he dodged the bottle himself, and it struck the officer. The acting-mayor held the accused in $3,000 bail for trial, which was furnished by the father of the defendant, Joseph Monks, Sr., and the prisoner released.

Highway Robbery on High Street.

About two o'clock yesterday morning Andrew Smith, who lives at No. 17 Ross street, was assaulted by four men, at the corner of Sixth avenue and High street, who "garroted" and robbed him of his pocket-book containing $31. The police arrested two men named Wm. *alias* "Whisky" Little, and Michael Murphy, against whom Mr. Smith yesterday made information charging them with highway robbery. Officers Speedy and Carrigan, last evening about eight o'clock, arrested the well-known Pat. Lally on Wylie avenue, on the suspicion that he was one of the "garroters." On their way down to the station house the prisoner broke away from his captors near the COMMERCIAL office, running rapidly along Smithfield street in the direction of the river. The officers started in hot pursuit, and about midway between Fifth avenue and Diamond street, a pistol was fired at the fugitive. This only served to accelerate his movements, and for a time it seemed doubtful if he would be overtaken. Near Fourth avenue, however, Lally began to weaken, and after turning into that thoroughfare he came to a halt and was escorted back to the station house.

The arrest of Little and Murphy was effected by officers P. J. Young and P. Kennedy, and Mr. Smith has identified them as two of the men who robbed him. There is little doubt that Lally is the third, and the officers are on the trail of the fourth, and expect to effect his arrest in short time.

It is a pleasure to record such instances of promptitude and efficiency on the part of our police.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Clara Morris opens the second week of her engagement this evening, as *Julia*, in "The Hunchback." While we think there are other characters in which the public would prefer to see her, and in which her peculiar talents would appear to greater advantage, she will doubtless be able to give a representation which will afford a pleasant evening to those who may patronize her. Mr. G. B. Waldron has been specially engaged to support Miss Morris, and will appear as *Master Walter*.

Library Hall.

This evening, at Library Hall, Mlle. Marie Aimee, at the head of a company numbering fifty performers, and including many first-class singers and actors, will open a season of the lighter operas, works of Offenbach, Herve and Lecocq. This evening Lecocq's "La Fille de Madame Angot," a work that has never been presented here in its entirety, will be given, with the following cast of leading parts:

Clairette	Mlle. Aimee.
Mlle. Lange	Mlle. Nardynn
Ange Piton	Mons. Kolietz
Larivaudiere	Mons. Theodore

Mlle. Aimee and her troupe have just closed a highly successful engagement in Philadelphia, where they played for two weeks to crowded houses. The press say that city commend the organization, and say it is the best that ever appeared in this country.

The Kellogg Opera.

The Kellogg English Opera Company gave their farewell performances at Library Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening, before moderately large houses. "The Marriage of Figaro" was sung at the matinee, and two acts of "Ernani" and the last act of "Maritana" in the evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Barlow brothers, the Freeman sisters, Lulu Delmay, Billy and Maggie Ray, Dick Ralph, Lacy Clifton, H. W. Williams, G. W. Herman and others will constitute the variegated force at Trimble's Varieties this week, and a strong combination it is. The Barlow boys are Pittsburghers, and very fine singers and dancers. The usual olio will be given, and each performance will close with a drama called "The Irish Outlaw." There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

The Gilmore Concert.

P. S. Gilmore's renowned concert band will give a concert at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening next, at which Miss Violetta Colville, a young American prima donna who has been praised most lavishly by the Eastern press, will appear. Mr. Gilmore, be it known, will direct the concert in person. The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* says:

"The music rendered by Gilmore's band at the Rink last night surprised even those who were present on Tuesday evening. The pieces were rendered in a manner that was enchanting and really incomparable. The enthusiastic applause of an audience well qualified to judge the skill of a master leader, and his excellent performers indicated how well their efforts were appreciated. Mr. Gilmore is, of course, the life and soul of his band, but all move, with the same harmony as if every piece was key to some finely-toned instrument. The spirit with which everything is played is no less remarkable than the excellent time and the ravishing sweetness of sounds. There is no harsh jar or clangor, except where these should be, but the notes rise and fall, and glide into each other with the delicate symphony of charming breeze amid flowers. Julius Eichberg, Gilmore and his band will always receive an enthusiastic welcome at Newark, and it is probable that, owing to the extraordinary facilities of the exhibition building, our citizens will frequently be favored with concerts from this celebrated band."

The sale of seats—which, by the way, are put at reasonable prices—will begin at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, this morning at 9 o'clock.

COAL IN THE LOWER MARKETS.

Meeting at Cincinnati—Not More than Ten Cents to be Paid for Coal Afloat—Charge of Bad Faith Against a Pittsburgher.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says: The Cincinnati Coal Exchange held a meeting last night at the rooms of the Board of Trade, to which the Pittsburgh coal dealers, now in the city with tows of coal, were invited. The object of the meeting was a conference with the Pittsburgh men in reference to the price to be paid them for the present run of coal. The Pittsburgh dealers, however, did not respond very readily to the call, only a small number being present; and those present did not take any part in the proceedings, save hearing a dispatch read.

There is a difference of one cent a bushel between the views of dealers in this city and Pittsburgh, the former offering ten cents, and the latter demanding eleven cents per bushel. Much of the coal now afloat at our wharf has been contracted for at the market price, and the only difficulty seems to be in fixing the exact market price shall be. A circumstance in reference to this object was brought prominently before the meeting by the reading of a dispatch from Louisville, which is the one referred to above. It appears that a prominent operator from Pittsburgh represented to a dealer in this city to whom he had engaged his run at current rates, that a firm in Louisville had offered him eleven cents per bushel for his stock; and showed the Cincinnati man a telegram from the Louisville firm to that effect; that therefore eleven cents would be the current market value, and, as he desired to return to Pittsburgh, the Cincinnati dealer could take the coal at that rate, or let it alone, as he saw fit. Acting on the advice of the telegram, the Cincinnati operator settled with the Pittsburgh man at eleven cents, and he went on his way rejoicing. This transaction, being reported among our coal men, induced a prominent dealer to telegraph the Louisville firm, with whom he was on terms of social and business intimacy, as to its truth or falsity. The reply came yesterday afternoon: "We have made no offer of eleven cents. Ten cents is our figure. Little coal changing hands." The reading of this dispatch fell like a thunderbolt in the midst of the Pittsburgh dealers, and they could only say they had misled the dealer alluded to was present to answer for himself—a wish in which the Cincinnati men heartily concurred. And the Pittsburgh men withdrew.

Mr. Marmet then offered a resolution to the effect that the members of the Cincinnati Coal Exchange refuse to pay more than ten cents per bushel for the present run of Pittsburgh coal, the exigencies of business and the interests of the city not allowing more to be paid.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted, with an amendment that every member of the Exchange should sign the compact. It was ordered that a copy of the resolution, with signatures, be sent to the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh.

THE Ladies Homeopathic Charitable Association express many thanks to the ladies of the Fruit and Flower Charity, for their liberal donation to the Hospital on Thanksgiving day.

THE IRON MEN'S CONFERENCE.

The Proceedings Saturday Afternoon—The Manufacturers and Puddlers Fail to Agree—A Lock-Out Inevitable.

In accordance with the adjournment of their conference Saturday, November 28th, the sub-committees of the manufacturers and puddlers met in committee of the whole in the room of the Iron Association last Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. In addition to those composing their respective sub-committees, there were present a large number of manufacturers and puddlers besides, all anxiously awaiting the result of this, their last conference.

THE SUB-COMMITTEES' ACTION.

Mr. Lewis, of Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, upon calling the meeting to order, stated that the sub-committees, at the meeting Friday afternoon, had failed to agree upon any plan of adjustment of the present difficulties. The proposition was made by the puddlers to continue the present scale down to two and a half cents, and it had been rejected. They adjourned to meet on Saturday, and were now ready for any business that might be brought forward. The sub-committee of iron men had made the first proposition and adhered to it, and it was the best proposition they had to make.

"NO USE OF FURTHER DISCUSSION."

Mr. Henry, of the puddlers, said he did not see any use of further discussion, unless the puddlers' proposition was taken under consideration. They thought it was an honest, straightforward proposition, and he hoped it would not be rejected.

Mr. Bennett said that proposition had been fully considered at the meeting of the sub-committee of the iron men, and they had determined to reject it. In fact, it was not a new proposition: the same thing had been proposed long ago.

Mr. Harris said that no such a proposition had been submitted to a sub-committee—that is officially. If it was ever presented before Friday night, it was done without authority. The puddlers had then consented to let the card run down to two and one-half cents, which would reduce the wages of the puddlers fifty cents on the ton. The puddlers had no voice in making the card. The manufacturers made or changed it at pleasure, and the men must abide by it. They (the puddlers) wished to carry out the principles upon which the scale of prices was established. They cling to that scale because of the contentment produced by having something permanent to stand upon—something to form a basis of union between the manufacturers and the puddlers. It was not the principles expected to enrich themselves thereby, but simply for the contentment and prosperity that it might produce. Therefore, if there was to be trouble, the responsibility was not upon the shoulders of the puddlers of Pittsburgh, but upon the shoulders of the manufacturers. The puddlers would submit to one-half of a dollar to see the principles of the scale carried out. He thought the men were right in the position they had taken.

Mr. Bennett insisted that it was understood by all parties that when iron fell below three cents there was to be a readjustment, in the sense that manufacturers could not go on at the present prices for puddling. If the card was run below three cents there would be no scale.

STILL THERE WAS FURTHER DISCUSSION.

Mr. Henry said that when iron went above five cents the puddlers were to have dollars ton and a *pro rata* advance. When iron was five and two-tenths cents they got eight dollars and twenty cents per ton. The manufacturers did not then claim that the scale was broken, and ask for a readjustment. Why did they insist on it now?

IRON DOWN BELOW TWO AND A HALF.

Mr. Jacob Reese said it was impossible to sell iron now, by the car load, for more than 2.40, and it was therefore unfair to ask the manufacturers to pay three cent rates. The present proposition, for a reduction of one dollar, only applied to the hard times now upon us, and when times got better the scale would again be operative. If the puddlers forced a strike, thousands of innocent persons must suffer. The speaker said, in relation to reducing the new rate: if we put the card down to two and a half cents, we could not have iron to sell at two. I tell you plainly we cannot do it. Then I have seen thousands of dollars' worth of iron sold at a sacrifice to raise money on it when it was known there was no other way to get it, and now I think it is to your interest as much as to ours to help open the tight pinch and hold our trade until spring. If the Democratic Congress opens business will brighten up so much that we can return to our old rates again. We have worked together a long time, and I would be sorry to see us separate at such a dark time.

Mr. Bishop—We are well aware that when iron went up to five cents you let us go up at the same rate. You didn't ask for a new deal then. Why do you do it now? We want you to drop at the same rate. We believe our proposition will bridge over the chasm. You appear to be met all your efforts toward breaking the old compact. Don't you propose to knock off a dollar from the scale, and thus restore the card to two and a half?

THE SCRANTON LOCK-OUT.

Mr. Harris read from a letter to the New York *Tribune*, showing what want and suffering the lock-out, or strike, at Scranton was causing, and wanted to know if the manufacturers were willing to see the same thing here. There and at Danville they were paying puddlers, what few were working, at the rate of three and a half dollars, a mere pittance. Our organization is for the purpose of maintaining the dignity of labor, and God helping us we will.

Mr. Lewis—We are willing to bring you down to the wages paid at Scranton. We offer to leave the card at three cents providing you will drop a dollar. That will leave you fifty cents per ton more than you are paying now. If it is not done I cannot run. I will look for some other business that will pay me something for my investment and will make more money.

Mr. Bennett—It looks to me as though Mr. Harris was trying to bring about the same state of affairs that he so much deprecates, and reduce our puddlers to a condition similar to that of the Scranton men. Our books show that when we used to sell iron at three cents, puddling was only three dollars and a half. In point of magnanimity we feel that we are doing all that can be expected. For every forty puddlers employed in a mill there are a thousand others seeking work. Coal miners and laboring men about the mills will be thrown out of work. Now we want to furnish you work for the winter if you will allow us to do so. There are a number of us here who have been puddlers and laborers in mills and can sympathize with you fully. We don't want to fight the union, but you can make us do it.

A "SMASHING" BUSINESS.

Mr. Harris—In the majority of the places East they are paying the same rates that have been paid here. At one place in New York they pay six and a quarter; at another, five and a half. But you say you have made nothing. That is the same old story. You have done a smashing business. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bennett—You never uttered a greater truth in your life. We have done a smashing business.

Mr. Harris—When trade is good we call it good business—smashing good business. Show me a firm that has smashed up during the past fifteen months. Don't tell us you have made nothing, and that you are making nothing. We have eyes and can see for ourselves, and you cannot make men believe you are making nothing. We can see about as far through a brick wall as you can.

[Two or three manufacturers here stated that they were the assignees of as many firms—firms which had done a "smashing" business.]

Mr. Bennett—The instances cited by Mr. Harris, are small, isolated places, where they run specialties, and the difference in work makes their wages less than here.

Mr. Harris—Is Philadelphia an isolated place?

Mr. Bennett—Alt the mills in Philadelphia have stopped, with one exception. Two of the other mills have given notice that they will abandon the old scale. The Troy mills are all standing. As to the "smashing" business, I know that I am the assignee of one iron firm, and that there are two others present who hold the same unpleasant position, while another is to be appointed on Tuesday. It is not the proper way to come here and make bombastic speeches for the purpose of exciting bad feeling.

Mr. McLane, a Troy puddler, said he would rather work on Troy iron at four than five here, and would prefer working on the railroad than to take the terms paid here.

Mr. Oliver—Then why are there so many of these men here, when the work is so much easier at other places than here? We want to run, and we want to pay good wages. I hope the spring will open up brightly. We are willing to show our books to any disinterested persons to prove that our statements are correct.

Mr. McLane—If we should drop to five dollars, will you reduce the card to selling price?

Mr. Oliver—No, sir. We want to keep the price up. The card can't possibly go below two and a half, according to the proposition made.

HOW IT IS IN TROY.

The gentleman from Troy referred to James Burden & Sons, the iron kings of York State, saying that they were paying more than here, and keep their works going, which went to show that the East was not going to shut down.

A letter from these parties to Messrs. Shoenberger & Co. was read by Mr. Oliver, in which they said they proposed to pay their men four dollars and a half, but that Mr. Harris, the President of the Puddlers' Union, had counseled them not to accept it, and they believed that he had promised aid from Pittsburgh.

Mr. Harris denied this charge in toto, stating that he had no authority to other any such counsel. All he had to do was to obey the instructions as given by the men. Other puddlers made statements to the effect that Mr. Harris was their executive officer, and did their bidding only. He was here as their spokesman, not as a counsellor. The men at Burden's refused to sign the contract, consequently the men went out.

After some further discussion, having no bearing, however, on the question at issue, the conference adjourned *sine die*.

A LOCK-OUT.

The result of the conference can be nothing else than a lock-out or a strike. A large number of the iron firms had signed a paper previous to the assembling of Saturday's meeting, agreeing that they would give orders to their watchmen to let the fires go down, as there would be no work to-day if the terms were not accepted. The puddlers knew this, and went out with a full knowledge of the consequences. It is estimated that there is "muck bar" enough in the various mills to keep their stock sorted up for at least six months. The services of the puddlers will not be required until this stock is exhausted. The impression appeared to be among the puddlers that owing to orders the mills would be compelled to run. This is evidently a mistake, if there can be any reliance placed in the word of the manufacturers. They all say that they have no orders on hand of any consequence, and do not expect to have soon. One day out of a week will keep up with the demand. Several works would have stopped whether a lock-out had occurred or not, and are glad of this opportunity to shut down with the rest. The American works will not light up this week; neither will any of the others who have not unfinished orders on hand.

THE EFFECT OF A LOCK-OUT.

It is estimated by the manufacturers that the closing of the mills will result in the locking up of $150,000 a day, as it costs about that amount to run all the mills of the city. This will have, of course, a depressing effect on the trade of the city. In addition to this, there is yet another aspect of the case which is still worse. More than fifteen thousand men will be thrown out of employment, including coal-diggers and laborers, the majority of whom have not a cent laid up to live on. It has been said by the puddlers that they have nearly a hundred thousand dollars in their treasury ready for such an emergency. However, it appears that the members of the association have been assessed one dollar each per week this month for the benefit of the Troy sufferers, and it is said they have but a small amount in their treasury.

The difference between the puddlers and the manufacturers may be stated as follows:

According to the card, a puddler gets six dollars per ton, and makes five heats per day, equal to one and one-eighth ton, making his six dollars and seventy-five cents per day. Out of this he pays a helper two dollars and a quarter, leaving him net four dollars and a half. As proposed by the manufacturers he will get three dollars and seventy-five cents, and his helper one dollar and eighty-five cents.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy case of the Warren Savings bank and the First National bank of Warren, creditors, against J. K. Palmer & Co., debtors, of Warren county, an argument was had on the rules on the petitioning creditors to show cause why the account of John Hill & Co. should not be added to the list of creditors filed by the debtors, and on the rules on the said creditors to show cause why the proceeding in bankruptcy should not be dismissed, the requisite number of creditors not having joined, John Barton appearing for, and Hon. R. Brown against the rules, after which the said rules were discharged.

James Watson, bankrupt, Indiana county. The register's report on the account of Silas M. Jenkins was filed, and exceptation filed thereto, presented and filed subject to exceptions within ten days.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. The register in Register Marchand on the petition of Siebert & Berg, petitioning creditors, for order on the assignee to refund the amount advanced to compensate those proceedings and for allowance for compensation for their solicitors, presented and filed subject to exceptions within ten days.

Monongahela Navigation Co. vs. the steamboat "Tom Rees," in admiralty. The hearing in the exceptions filed to the report of the Commissioner on the distribution of the proceeds in the Registry of the Court fixed for the 12th inst.

District Court—Full Bench.

In the case of Huckestein vs. Scott, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $881 25.

Plaintiff continued the case of Lippold vs. W. W. Smith. This was an action to recover for alleged malicious prosecution. Under a misapprehension of facts Mr. Smith's name appeared as defendant.

A bill in equity was filed by D. R. Speer against Joseph Boyd *et al.*, praying for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* for the minor defendants and their estates; and also asking for the division of certain lands in Indiana township. In accordance with the petition, A. W. Shaffer, Esq., was appointed guardian *ad litem*.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Allegheny City vs. Wilson; Dickey vs. Dean *et al.*; Hepler vs. Bowersmith; Smith vs. Irwin; Stevenson Sons & Co. vs. Gibson; Kohler vs. Sloan; Fleming vs. Fleming; Buckrell & Co. vs. Murray *et al.*; Sasser vs. Kiser; Thompson Bros. vs. Curry & Anderson; Burden vs. Allinder; Mellon Bros. vs. Chess & Snowden.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The East Liberty and Penn Township Plank Road Company, for use of John F. McCombs, vs. Christ. Bensinger. Rule on defendant to show cause why appeal should not be quashed—reason, judgment confessed by defendant personally before a justice.

Luella Horst vs. Frederick Horst, libel in divorce. Rule granted on defendant to show cause why he should not pay the above case and counsel fees.

James Wilson Dykes vs. Helen Dykes, libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the matter of the application of the Artesian M. E. Church, of Allegheny, to prove lost deed. Subpœna ordered to be issued to parties interested, and publication ordered to be made.

In the matter of the assignment of T. K. McKnight & Bro., to R. A. Balph, the report of assignee was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

In the matter of the petition of the United States District Attorney for the appraisement of a site for Government buildings, Wm. Armstrong was granted leave to withdraw the appeal, the exceptions filed by him. A jury will determine the value of the property in the matter of Darlington's appeal from the appraisement of the Government site.

In the matter of the petition of the school directors of the Oakland sub-district for appointment of commissioner to assess accounts of the district. J. Glass, Charles E. Speer and Henry Freyvogle, were appointed auditors.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Phillips vs. Gray & Frank; Dehaven vs. Hughes *et al.*; Boatsmen's Benevolent Insurance Company vs. Brennan *et al.*; Gwinner, for use, vs. City of Allegheny; Fawcett *et al.* vs. Bonner; Hutchman & Co. vs. Hartupee & Co.; Stewart & Co. vs. Porter *et al.*; Muller vs. Nation Trust Company; Rennzell vs. Klappell; Ecker & Sons vs. Jones' administrator (two); Crawford vs. Wallace *et al.*; Foley Bros. vs. Howley; Gray & Bell vs. Carnahan *et al.*; Koerner & Co. vs. Gordon.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterett.

LIQUOR SELLERS SENTENCED.

Penalties were imposed upon illegal liquor sellers, as follows: Gottleib Dramble, $125; Antony Breigel, $300; Peter Meinert, $200; Robert Stable, $150; N. Steiner, $150; Henry Best, $75; Michael Murray, $250; P. Monaghan, $100; George Kunkel, $100; Wm. Mitchell, $150; Tully McIntyre, $300; Christ. Bencer, $150; John Ammon, $150; H. W. Horbach, $150—$2,340 in all.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Samuel F. Ewart, having pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of fornication and bastardy, preferred by Callie L. Davis, was fined twenty dollars, to be paid to the County Home, twenty-five dollars to prosecutrix, fifty dollars for maintenance of the child to present time, and ten dollars per month for its support for five years, security to be given in $800.

Robert Caughey was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days on a charge of larceny, preferred by George Gordy.

Samuel Brown, on a charge of assault and battery made by David Strain, was sent to the Workhouse for four months.

Charles Decker, having plead guilty to entering a building with felonious intent, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, charged by Adam Hoag, was sent nine months to the Workhouse.

E. Y. Lafferty, who was concerned in a riot at Sharpsburg some four or five months ago, of which mention has previously been made, was fined $200 and costs, and Hugh Smith, D. C. Smith and D. C. Profer, concerned in the same affair, were fined five dollars each, and sent to the Workhouse for ninety days.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. S. M. James; F. J. Landgraft; James Cauley (3); John Farrell *et al.*; M. Williams; John Werner; Andrew Patterson; Herman Miller; David Audey; John Blaney; P. F. Cullen; C. Geiby; John Lewis; McKeown & Thompson; Philip Tress; Jas. H. Robertson; Jno. A. Greiner; Christ. Storz.

Incendiaries Wanted.

A dispatch came to the Mayor's office yesterday, from Springfield, Pa., a town on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, stating that a store at that place had been entered by burglars Saturday night, who broke open the safe and robbed it of a large amount of money, and afterward burned the building. It was supposed the perpetrators of the crime had come to this city. Officers were instructed to lookout for them.

Thieves in the Eighteenth Ward.

The stable of Mrs. S. M. Kier, on Butler street, Eighteenth ward, was entered by thieves Saturday night, who stole a horse, saddle and bridle. The stable of Mr. Harvey Jones, in the same locality, was robbed of a set of harness and three blankets.

JONES thought that a charming young lady, who lives opposite on Wyle avenue, had become quite *epris* with him, because she waved a handkerchief at him (as he thought) from the third-story window, every morning. He was seeking an introduction to her, when his near-sighted friend informed him that the handkerchief was a duster and the young lady was only shaking this article of household cleanliness from the window. Whereat Jones was disgusted.

PRESBYTERIAN UNITY.

Basis of the Confederation—A Hearty Ratification.

The movement to secure a union of the various Presbyterian denominations, under a general system of co-operation, has been discussed at length in these columns, and a synopsis has already been published of the proceedings of the meeting held in New York last week in furtherance of the object.

THE DELEGATES.

There were present at the meeting delegates from denominations that hold to the Presbyterian form of church government as follows: From regular Presbyterian churches—The Rev. Drs. William M. Paxton and Howard Crosby, of New York, James McCosh and William J. Robert, of New Jersey, William P. Bird and Thomas H. Robinson, of Pennsylvania, and Elders Charles A. Drake, of Washington, and William F. Lee, of New York. The Reformed Presbytery were represent by the Rev. Dr. David Steele, of Philadelphia, and Elder Alexander Woods, of New York. From the United Presbyterians came the Rev. Drs. D. R. Kerr, Alexander Young, J. B. Dale and J. C. Cooper, all of Pennsylvania. The Welsh Calvinists sent the Rev. Drs. William Roberts and M. A. Ellis, also from Pennsylvania. The Reformed Church in America was represented by the Rev. Drs. M. B. Hutton, A. P. Van Gieson and Philip Potts, and Elder John W. Feram, all of New York.

The following clergymen were the rest of the conferring body:—The Rev. Drs. John Hall, E. P. Rogers, Henry M. Field, A. D. Ganse, H. L. Grandlehard, S. D. Matthews and M. Wylie, Elder A. E. Juilleret and Professor E. H. Gillette, of Philadelphia.

President McCosh, of Princeton College, was the leading spirit of the meeting, and its most forcible speaker. He argued that the thirty-six sects which hold, under various names, to Presbyterian principles ought to be so far united as to be able to act together in a general way. Thus connected, Presbyterianism would have a power which it has never known.

The Rev. Dr. Prime, who had done much of the correspondence on the subject, reported a hearty approval of the scheme in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and many of the European continental countries.

A committee, with Dr. McCosh as Chairman, was appointed to compose a series of resolutions expressive of the basis upon which American Presbyterians would be willing to enter the confederation. While the committee was at work the question of a name was discussed. "Pan-Presbyterianism" had been used by many of the clergymen to designate the movement; but it was at length rejected as inappropriate, and "The Confederation of the Reformed Churches holding to the Presbyterian system" was adopted. Soon after this matter had been settled, the Committee on Resolutions reported.

THE BASIS OF CONFEDERATION.

The resolutions were separately read, discussed, amended, and at length adopted as follows:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the churches represented at this meeting, it is desirable to form a confederation of the Reformed churches holding to the Presbyterian system, in order to manifest the substantial unity of these churches, and to combine them in the accomplishment of the great work committed to them by Christ, the Head of the Church.

2. While furnishing to the Presbyterian churches a means of entering into closer fellowship with one another, this confederation is not meant to separate them in any way from other churches which hold by Christ the head, with which churches it will in all ways desire friendship.

3. This confederation does not propose to form or adopt a new confession of faith, but will require every church proposing to join it to subscribe sincerely to and maintain only the churches whose creed is in conformity with the confessions of the Reformed churches.

4. It shall not interfere with the internal order and discipline of any church.

5. It shall hold from time to time a General Council, composed of representatives of all the churches, to meet triennially.

6. The representatives shall always consist of an equal number of ministers and chiefs.

7. The General Council shall take up only such subjects as have been committed to the church by her great Head.

8. The General Council shall seek to guide public sentiment aright in various countries.

9. The decisions come to by the Council shall be laid before the several churches, and be entitled to respectful consideration from a respectful consideration. It will labor to promote the unity of the churches.

10. It will ever rejoice to support struggling churches amid infidel and anti-Christian opposition.

11. It will defend by all lawful means those in any country who are persecuted for conscience sake.

12. It will encourage the churches to combined effort to provide for the religious wants of great cities and other fields.

12. It will press the imperative duty of securing the children the best possible training in the Scriptures.

14. It will make every effort to preserve before both as a divine institution.

Other provisions relate to the proposed methods of advice to be adopted by the Confederation.

A HEARTY RATIFICATION MEETING.

A meeting was subsequently held to bring the movement before the public, and the audience was one of the largest ever assembled in church meeting. Rev. Dr. John Hall presided, and he and Dr. McCosh delivered addresses.

The Rev. D. R. Kerr, D.D., editor of the *United Presbyterian*, of this city, also addressed the assemblage. He said that the confederation commended itself to his head and to his heart. He believed that it was a magnificent union of the Church of Christ. He approved the mooted scheme as a step towards that final result.

Dr. Adams, Dr. Potts and others followed in the same strain, and the approval of the sentiments was hearty in the extreme.

Dr. Hall predicted in conclusion that the confederation would be a fact in 1876.

THE SEAT OF WAR

The Railroad Company Erect Fortifications at Powers' Run, and Send Reenforcements from Altoona.

The advices from Powers' Run yesterday were of a warlike character. The "army of occupation," consisting of about three hundred men, have erected a line, or series of fortifications, completely around the disputed territory, and every approach to the pipe, at the point where it touched the ground claimed by the railroad company, was strongly guarded.

At three o'clock yesterday morning a strong body of armed men, numbering about two hundred, arrived at the Run on a train from the East. These men were met from the shops at Altoona, and came over by way of Blairsville. They were armed, it is said, with muskets, and provided with all the paraphernalia that is usually furnished troops about to be placed in the field for active service.

The baker in this city who has the contract to supply the railroad army with bread, received an order yesterday for three hundred loaves extra, and two wagon loads of provisions were shipped yesterday, at the Allegheny depot, for the seat of war. A number of caboose cars containing bunks and stoves, for the comfort of the soldiers, were also sent forward. In short, everything indicates that the railroad people are determined to hold the ground at all hazards. Their active preparations led all who were cognizant of their movements to believe that they anticipated an attack, but in several interviews last evening with leading oil men, our reporter was assured that the Conduit Company's property was in no violent manner. They were content to await the action of the Courts.

Few Are Aware

of the importance of checking a cough or common cold in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon prays upon the lungs. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup affords instant relief. Price, 25 cents.

It will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and gives universal satisfaction.

No Plus Ultra.

The three carriages exhibited by Messrs. Wm. D. Rogers & Co., of Philadelphia, at the exhibition of the Franklin Institute of that city, were awarded first premiums over all competitors for superiority in all respects. This is but adding to the great reputation which this work has acquired; and the present triumph is an eminent one when the fact is taken into consideration that the jury which made the award was composed entirely of carriage builders, and unanimous in its decision. The new style "Exeter Phaeton" was the gem of the exhibition.

Best Flours in the Market

are the Pearl Steam Mills two star, made from best Kentucky white wheat; Pittsburgh City Mills half and half, made from best Kentucky and Michigan white wheat, all manufactured and guaranteed by Marshall, Kennedys & Co.

N. B.—See that the firm's name is on each barrel or sack. MTuFS

$10 to $1,000

invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sulphite of Lime
Sulphite of Lime

will keep cider sweet and in excellent condition for any length of time. Persons desiring to manufacture a pleasant beverage during the fall and winter can do so, at a very small cost, by using this preparation. It does not affect the taste or change the character of the cider in the least degree, and its use is accompanied by very little trouble. Sold very cheap, wholesale and retail, by

McCLASKEN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street.

Also, 67 Fifth avenue, and at corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue, dealers in and Importers of pure drugs, chemicals, trusses, braces, French and English perfumery and soaps, Saunders' face powder, Atkinson's White Rose, Lubin's extracts and soaps, best English hair and tooth brushes, Buffalo dressing combs, fine sponges, English and Scotch ales and Dublin porter, scotch oatmeal. All genuine and at low prices.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Central Board of Education hold a meeting to-morrow.

"KEEP mirrors away from the sun," says a scientific paper; "and from the daughters, too."

MARY REIN, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, has sued her husband, John Rein, for desertion.

BUGGINS says that, as yet, his adored one is but little more than a cipher—that is, she is hardly won.

DEALERS in overshoes are mad as hornets because there has been so little cold weather this season.

AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Allegheny Board of Controllers will be held tomorrow evening.

THE second annual reunion of St. Paul's Temperance Society will take place in Lafayette Hall next Friday night.

"THE queen of your heart" may excuse your absence on some holidays, but at Christmas she expects your presents.

MARSHALL N. LEWIS, Esq., Burgess of the borough of Uniontown, was registered at the Monongahela House yesterday.

A LAD named George Beltzhoover, residing on the South Side, shot himself in the hand accidentally, Friday, while playing with a revolver.

THERE was a large religious meeting held in the Opera House last evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THERE will be a meeting this afternoon at two o'clock, at the Germania bank building, to complete the permanent organization of the Chamber of Commerce.

LEWIS THOMAS, colored, while engaged in Easter's sand bank, below Allegheny, Saturday afternoon, met with an accident which resulted in the breaking of a leg.

A PHYSICIAN doing business on Lacock street, Allegheny, has suddenly disappeared—but only for the purpose of marrying a wealthy widow of Boston, whom he met last summer.

THE towboats Grey Eagle, My Choice, Lion, Jos. Walton and Coal Valley left for Cincinnati yesterday, with 430,000 bushels of coal and 8,000 bushels of coke. Others are expected to follow.

JAMES O'DONNELL, an old citizen of the Fifth ward, died Saturday, at the age of seventy-six. The deceased was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and had been a resident of this city about half a century.

THERE is a car conductor on the Penn Street line who is known by the shout of a man who wishes him to stop a little while does not climb up to his ears until the fiery untamed car has leaped a block or two ahead.

MANAGER PEAMER, with "Fritz" Emmett and company, leaves for Wheeling to-day. His engagement of Emmet will expire at the end of two weeks, when he will bring out Toole, the celebrated English comedian.

ON the charge of stealing a tub of chickens, the property of Wm. Knowlson, Robert Wells and Wm. Johnson were, on Saturday, committed to jail for a hearing by Alderman Thomas. John Totten is wanted on the same charge.

A LITTLE boy named Charles Barry, employed in the hinge factory of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, at Wood's Run, while attempting to grease the shears, had three of his fingers so badly crushed that they had to be amputated.

IT IS rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to order a reduction of ten per cent. in all salaries and wages, from the President down, and that the reduction is to apply to the leased lines west of Pittsburgh, as well as the main branch.

THE miners in the employ of Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., of the Vesuvius Iron Works, Sharpsburg, have been on a strike for several days. The mines are at Hite's station, West Penn Railroad, and the supply of coal is procured in the city.

JOHN HUCKENSTEIN, aged fifteen, was accidentally shot at Johnston's gun works, while cleaning out an old revolver. The cylinder was placed in the fire, to burn out the dirt, when "bang" went one of the chambers, and a bullet lodged in the fleshy part of the boy's arm.

JAMES KNOWLTON, a deck hand on the Mallie Ragan, was lost overboard Saturday morning at the foot of Merriman's bar, twelve miles below this city. He was sleeping near the boilers, a few minutes before he was missed, and is supposed to have got up in his sleep and walked overboard.

JOHN PRIOR made information before Alderman Louis Eiger, charging Patrick Sweat and Andrew McAfee, two city policemen, with assault and battery, alleging that they seized him by the shoulder and tore his coat without a legal warrant for his arrest. The officers were held for a hearing.

ALONZO M. VITI, Vice Consul, at Philadelphia, to His Majesty, the King of Italy, has addressed a letter to Mayor Ferguson, asking for information in regard to the troubles at Armstrong's coal works. Clerk Hartzell, under instructions from the Mayor, will at once try to enlighten the Italian dignitary.

AT THE office of Alderman Hoerr, South Side, Saturday, Samuel Tompkinson was held for a hearing on the charge of stealing a son from a saloon keeper named Shultz, residing in the Twenty-sixth ward. The accused claims that it was purchased from his brother, and has been penned up for nearly a year past.

CROUP can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife of greater and shave off thin particles about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar to make it palatable, and administer it as quickly as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow.

WM. GRUFF, of Yellow creek, was killed on the railroad, a few days ago, while coming